

*William Howitt
67 Fleet Street London*

The Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 468.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION

—The next MONDAY EVENING LECTURE to the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES on the 16th inst will be on GEOLOGY, by E. W. BRADLEY, Esq., F.R.S., &c., at eight o'clock.

An entirely new and original DUBOSCQ'S CASCADE ILLUMINATED by ELECTRIC LIGHT, throwing three Jets of Water instead of one, and displaying a variety of beautiful colours. Also, DUBOSCQ'S NEW SUBMARINE ELECTRIC LAMP, by which the operations of the Diver can be seen under water.

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The COSMORAMA ROOMS will shortly be opened with forty views of the chief places in Russia, and the costumes of the people.

Exhibition of the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, daily at half-past one.

LECTURES by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., Dr. BACHMANN, and Mr. JOHN.

Open from twelve o'clock daily.

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MINISTERS will be admitted FREE to the BIBLICAL DIORAMAS at the KING WILLIAM-STREET ROOMS, 34, KING WILLIAM-STREET, WEST STRAND, until the end of OCTOBER, on presenting their Cards. These Dioramas are exhibited every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon precisely, accompanied by Lectures and appropriate Music, with the view of communicating information and exciting interest in the localities and incidents of Scripture History.—For Particulars see Times daily.

THE LONDON VEGETARIAN

ASSOCIATION announces a SERIES OF LECTURES on the LAWS of HEALTH, at the BURLINGTON LECTURE HALL, 31a BAVILL-ROW, every THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Admission free to the body of the Hall. Reserved Seats, 1d.

October 19th.—Mr. G. VASEY on COMPARATIVE ANATOMY in Relation to Food.

October 26th.—Mr. WM. HORSELL on VEGETARIANISM; proved by Physiology, History, and Experience.

N.B. The subjects will be illustrated by diagrams and tables.

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TESTIMONIALS by PRESENTATION

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in connexion with the SETTLEMENT of the Rev. J. WATSON SMITH, as Minister of the above-named Chapel, and Pastor of the Church assembling there, will be held in the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, 25th OCTOBER, the Revs. JAMES STRATTON, JOSHUA MARRISON, and Dr. HARRIS, are engaged to take part in it. The Service will commence at half-past six o'clock.

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"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

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ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

We give a few of the many communications we have received since we have been in England, from those who have experienced the great benefits of using this celebrated medicine. They must have some weight in convincing the public of its great value.

49, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Sept. 1, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the numerous thanks I have received from various persons who have taken Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Saraparilla, many of whom will be happy to give you testimonial should you require them. I am doubly pleased to be able to speak to the good effects I have seen myself produced by the Saraparilla, for I must confess that, although I was not prejudicial, I was rather sceptical as to its virtues, which I would not have believed it possessed, had I not seen it.—I am, gentlemen; your obedient servant, JOHN JAMESON.

FURTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

GREAT CURE OF PILSES.

17, Phelps-street, Walworth, Feb. 22, 1853.

Gentlemen,—I was afflicted with the blind Piles, and was under medical treatment for three months, but obtained no relief. Hearing of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Saraparilla, I obtained some, and, after taking it a short time, the accumulated corrupt matter copiously discharged, and I almost immediately obtained relief. I still continued its use for a time, and not only found relief but a cure, and am now free from pain. I most sincerely recommend it to all who are similarly affected.—I am, gentlemen; your obedient servant, WM. HYDE.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

GREAT CURE OF NEVROUSNESS.

London, June 10, 1852.

Gentlemen,—My wife has been long afflicted with a nervous complaint, from which she suffered severely. Able physicians and many remedies were tried in vain, but I am happy to inform you that she has entirely recovered by using a few bottles of Old Dr. Townsend's Saraparilla.

J. R. PETERSON.

PIMPLES, BLOTTCHES, ERUPTIONS, &c.

The same may be said of these as in the cure of the several chronic maladies, the Saraparilla and the Ointment will effectually wipe off all disagreeable eruptions, and render the surface clear and beautiful. Ladies troubled with rough, pimply skin, or a gross, masculine surface, will do well to use these Medicines if they wish clear, delicate, and transparent complexions. Nothing can exceed their efficacy in this respect.

CURE OF A DISORDERED STOMACH.

Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-Square, July 31, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I have been using your Medicine, Dr. Townsend's Saraparilla, for a complaint in my stomach, from which I suffered a long time, and I am happy to say it has cured me. I shall be happy to answer any letter of inquiry, as I am satisfied your Saraparilla is worthy of all the recommendation I can give it.

JAMES FORSTY.

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The following is one of those cases arising from a disordered state of the uterine functions, which affect the whole system, and bring on some of the most distressing sufferings. This lady has suffered more or less for ten years, and is now entirely recovered by the use of Dr. Townsend's Saraparilla. She says:—

Berkley-square, Jan. 15, 1853.

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"Mrs. E. W. T. C."

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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on the subject. But we think we may render some service by stating clearly a distinction which most Dissenters, who know anything of their principles carefully observe—and by this distinction, we apprehend they will guide their conduct next session, regardless of the convenience of political parties.

"Religious Liberty," then, as understood by the Liberals, is not by any means the same thing as interpreted by Dissenters. In so far as the term includes disapprobation of all persecuting enactments, of all civil disabilities, and of all administrative partialities, on account of religious profession, the Liberals and the Dissenters are agreed. Wherever it is assailed in any one of these respects, the principles of Nonconformity would prompt to aid the repulse of that assault. If, consequently, Mr. Disraeli should madly aim at any curtailment of the liberties ceded by the Emancipation Act of 1829—which we cannot for a moment suspect—the Liberals might, we think, securely reckon upon the strength of Protestant Dissent, in resisting him. Here and there, questions of a mixed nature, such as convents, ecclesiastical titles, and the like, may be differently treated by different Dissenters, according as they are viewed mainly in their civil or their religious bearing—but, in general, we believe, religious liberty, to the apprehension of a Nonconformist, means free use, by all sects, of all moral means, for the diffusion of the faith they hold, without diminution of any of the rights of citizenship.

The Liberals, however, have chosen to trespass beyond these well defined limits, under pretence of promoting religious equality, but really, in effect, if not in design, to shield the dominancy of the Established Church. Knowing that Church to be in the enjoyment of unique privileges, of special immunities, and of immense public endowments, and being unwilling to degrade her from her legal eminence, they met the popular demand of Ireland in 1845, not by entering upon a course of policy which would have brought down the dominant church to a natural position, but upon the unwise one of buying off the most powerful and clamorous of objecting denominations, by admitting it to a scanty share of the spoils. They shoutingly followed and supported Sir Robert Peel in endowing Maynooth from the Consolidated Fund, and they themselves contemplated the admission of Roman Catholic bishops into the House of Lords, and the subsidising of the Roman Catholic priesthood from the public purse. What approach to religious equality there was in this arrangement, it is difficult to make out. If carried into complete effect, according to the Whig notions of the day, it would merely have placed two religious communities in an anomalous position of privilege, instead of one. The whole mass of Protestant Dissenters in the United Kingdom would have been put to increased disadvantage in their relation to the State, their convictions outraged, their wrongs augmented, and their very institutions endangered. Happily, the opinion of the country checked the development of this mischievous and selfish policy beyond the passing of the Maynooth Endowment Act, and the state of political parties now favours an assault upon that advanced post of Liberal ecclesiasticism.

The Dissenting bodies violently denounced that blunder at the time it was about to be committed—some, like the Wesleyan Methodists, on the ground of their horror of Popery—some, like the Congregationalists, Independent and Baptist, on account of their objection to State endowments of religion—but they were disregarded and reviled. It is too much to expect that they should now defend what they then resisted. It will be puerile in the Liberal party to anticipate that the Dissenting members will voluntarily aid in covering the outpost of a policy which they would fain see destroyed. Should the tactics of Disraeli, therefore, include Mr. Spooner's annual motion for the disendowment of Maynooth, the Ministry can look for no support, as to this part of his plan, from Protestant Dissenters. For our own part, unwilling as we are to countenance sectarian rancour against whomsoever it may be directed, we feel so

satisfied that true religious equality can only be reached by the demolition of every kind of ecclesiastical favouritism, that we will lend our heartiest assistance to every attack on the endowment system—whether it immediately affects Episcopalian, Presbyterian or Roman Catholic. As we cannot master the bundle, we must break the sticks one by one.

The bearing of sound Dissenting principles then, on the religious questions which are likely to be raised next session, may be thus summarily stated—*No persecution, and no pay*. Give to the citizen, *as such*, all the advantages which law should give, without regard to his creed—but refuse to the priest of the citizen, *as such*, any special legal recognition or assistance. Let no man suffer detriment in the eye of the law because of his religious faith—but let no man be held entitled to claim the interposition of the State on behalf of his religious faith. Only, let the application of this principle be carried out with impartiality. It cannot be justly urged against Popery, and at the same time suspended towards Presbyterianism, and reversed towards the Establishment. The safest policy will be to go with any party who goes for an annihilation of public endowments *in any case*—with Protestants against those engaged by Roman Catholics—with Roman Catholics against those of Protestants. In this warfare, we should own no allegiance to political party of any kind.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SYDNEY, which was vacant 18 months, was offered in succession to three Irish clergymen. First to Mr. Hamilton Verschoyle, of Dublin, who declined it; then to Mr. C. M. Flury, chaplain to the Molyneux Asylum, who also refused; and then to Mr. Frederick Barker, who accepted it.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

THE SABBATH QUESTION is beginning to assume a practical aspect in Edinburgh. The town-council recently discussed the propriety of opening rooms where tea, coffee, and books for perusal can be obtained on Sunday evenings when all the public houses were shut. It is very encouraging to find such a matter openly canvassed in a reasonable spirit.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CORNWALL A REFUDIATOR OF THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.—The Cornwall papers state that the Rev. Dr. Walker, rector of St. Columb, who has offered to endow the proposed bishopric of Cornwall, and who, it is generally supposed, will be the first incumbent of the new see, refused to read the prayer issued by Royal authority for the late day of thanksgiving, inasmuch as he denies the Queen's supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, one of the points upon which Archdeacon Wilberforce has just thought it necessary to resign his preferment in the church.

ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE'S REASONS FOR RESIGNING HIS PREFERMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The late Archdeacon has published his explanations which are at once to be given to the public. He states that, although he has for a long time determined to resign, he delayed adopting that course, because he understood that a prosecution was to be commenced against his work on the Holy Eucharist, and he thought it very desirable that a decision should be obtained respecting the doctrine of the "real presence." The Archbishop of York, however, after a correspondence with the Archdeacon, determined upon not going on with the prosecution, and the resignation was then formally completed.

LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.—The season having arrived when this body usually resumes its operations, the committee are making arrangements for renewing the meetings in the provincial towns, intended to explain the changes in the society and its recent operations. Mr. Miall, Dr. Forster, and the Secretary are now in the West of England as a deputation, and arrangements have been made for their meeting a select party at Bristol at breakfast this morning, and a larger company to tea in the evening. To-morrow Mr. Miall and Dr. Forster will address a meeting at Devonport, and on Friday at Plymouth, and on Monday and Tuesday Dr. Forster is to visit Totnes and Bridgewater.

DISTURBANCE AT ST. PAUL'S, WILTON-PLACE.—It may be recollected that the practice of intoning or chanting the prayers at this church was discontinued by the Rev. R. Liddell on the advice of the Bishop, after the strong manifestations of a majority of the parishioners. A knot of silly young Tractarians, however, under the leadership of a youth named Fitzroy,

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

FULL JUSTICE, BUT NO FAVOUR.

FROM several quarters information have reached us that "Protestantism" will probably be the battery of the Opposition next session. We think it not at all unlikely. It will be in the recollection of most of our readers that several sharp skirmishes came off under this banner in the House of Commons last session, in which the Parliamentary power which a good Protestant cry, and an able Protestant leader, might command, was made unmistakeably manifest. Mr. Disraeli's keen and practised eye caught, at a glance, all the political advantages which might be secured by rallying the numerous but disjointed forces of Protestantism, and, in the name of British Statesmanship, leading them against the Coalition ministry. True, his hour was not yet come—but in anticipation of it, he threw out a suggestion that the times demanded an early and permanent settlement of the relationship which the Papal Church in the United Kingdom should henceforth bear to our Protestant Institution. That "little leaven" will, no doubt, suffice "to leaven the whole lump." Correspondence between Protestant Associations and the member for Buckinghamshire has ensued—invitations have been forwarded to him to take the lead—newspaper articles and paragraphs have predicted for him a career worthy of his talents and ambition—and the whispers of the West End Clubs excite expectation that next year will witness a politico-religious contest little less important and severe than that of 1829.

We will not venture to guess the precise shape which this threatened appeal to the anti-papal feelings of the country will take—but of one thing we are confident, that if discreetly managed it may be made to tell with fatal effect upon the Government. Every one must be aware that the members of the administration are at odds among themselves on this question—and this disadvantage is greatly enhanced by the fact, that their Liberal supporters are far from agreed as to the manner in which the threatened danger should be met. The truth is, the greater portion of them will incur that penalty of weakness which was entailed upon them by the false position they took up in 1845—and will, no doubt, look with anxiety to Dissenters to help them to make a last stand against "High Church intolerance." When remonstrated with in 1845 on the impolicy of the Maynooth Endowment Act, they met both entreaty and warning with derision. They deliberately chose to desecrate the colours of religious liberty by planting them upon a new outpost to the fortress of ecclesiastical monopoly—and by that act their antecedents bind them to stand or fall. The error which they then committed, and, as it appeared to us at the time, with frightful levity, is about to track them home. Their power, as a party, is menaced by the consequence of their own folly—and, as yet, we see not by what hand they can be saved.

It is not, of course, given to us to announce the part which the Protestant Nonconformist members will play in the expected contest. We are not authorised to do this even if we were able—and we make no pretensions to exclusive information

have however attempted to revive this practice. They occupy the free seats and when the curate commences reading the Litany, which he does in a monotone, and the choir attempts to respond, the self-styled chorists burst in by chanting, and thus overwhelm the choir, causing confusion, dismay, and disorder. On Sunday last, when the curate commenced reading the Litany, the choir responded, when the chorists interrupted in such a manner as to produce such confusion and discord as to induce a number of persons in the congregation to leave their places, and retire in disgust from the church. The churchwarden felt bound to interfere;—left his pew, and went up to Mr. Fitzroy's, the leader of these disturbers, and stated, that, unless he discontinued this disgraceful interruption, he would have him removed. This produced no effect, and Mr. Westerton called upon the beadle to remove him. Having fetched his constable's staff, he proceeded to do so, but Mr. Fitzroy retreated higher up the pew, and placing two of his friends between himself and the office, he was allowed to remain, having promised Mr. Westerton not to interfere again. The service was then carried on without any further interference by the chorists.—On Monday Mr. Fitzroy applied at the Westminster Police Court for an assault summons against Mr. Westerton, the churchwarden. Mr. Arnold, magistrate, said that the matter was one for inquiry in an ecclesiastical court; but, as the applicant continued to press for an assault summons, the magistrate ultimately granted the same.

ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES IN STRATFORD, ESSEX.—Last year we recorded the first severe struggle of Dissenters in this parish, which includes, Stratford, West Ham, and Plaistow, to abolish Church-rates, the result of which at the poll gave a majority of 107 for the rates. Nevertheless, the Anti-church-rate party were conscious of having achieved a great moral triumph, and felt so encouraged as to express their confidence of success at the next struggle. A large and influential committee and a number of sub-committees were organised and have continued to work with great spirit and vigour; and a series of efficient tracts, written in a spirit which invited the perusal of all parties, was published and extensively circulated. The result has been the complete discomfiture of the Church-rate party at the poll this year. The parishioners were summoned on the morning of Thursday, the 28th ult., to Rokeby-house, to pass the late churchwardens' accounts, and to make a Church-rate of 4d. in the pound, of which 1½d. was to pay the instalment and interest of a debt, and the remaining 2½d. for the general purposes of the five churches in the parish. Mr. Ebenezer Clarke moved an adjournment to the evening, when tradesmen and working-men could attend and give their votes, and the motion was seconded; but the rev. vicar, who persisted in claiming the right of adjournment as belonging to himself, refused to put the motion to the vote, and objected to an adjournment. The late churchwardens' accounts then underwent a severe scrutiny, and several items (including several pounds of expenses attending unsuccessful attempts to enter illegally the house and carry off the goods of Mr. J. Harding, for the benefit of the Church) were struck off. S. Gurney, Esq., of Upton, addressed the parishioners in a telling speech, showing that compulsory support of religion was opposed to the whole spirit of the New Testament. The churchwarden, however, proposed a rate of 4d. in the pound. An amendment was moved by the Rev. John Curwen, that a rate of 1½d. in the pound be made to meet the expenses of the loan, not as a church but as a loan-rate, which was carried by a large majority. A poll was then demanded by Thomas Curtis, Esq., for a rate of 3d. in the pound, which took place on Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th inst. At the close of which the numbers stood as below:—

Against the Church-rate (and for the Loan-rate)	.. ..	400
For the Church-rate	.. ..	242
<hr/>		
Majority against	.. ..	158

This is the first time that the parish has refused a Church-rate; and it is hoped that it is the last time that our Church friends will ask for a rate. It is due to state, that the parish is largely indebted for its success in the abolition of Church-rates to the vigorous and continued efforts of the Revs. T. E. Stallyhass, B.A., and J. Curwen, and Messrs. E. Clark and John Hadding.

Religious Intelligence.

SPIRITUAL CONDITION OF THE METROPOLIS.

A meeting was held last Friday evening week, in the Congregational Library Blomfield-street, Finsbury, to take into consideration the spiritual condition of the metropolis as revealed by the Census Returns. Notwithstanding the late night of the week, which for pastors was very inconvenient, and the state of the weather, which was most unfavourable, the gathering was large, comprising many of the most influential ministers and laymen in and around the metropolis, among whom were observed Dr. Massie, Rev. Messrs. G. Smith, James Robinson (of the London City Mission), Harrison, Dukes, Richardson, Kennedy, Tyler, Adey, Binney, Kirkus, and Allon; and among lay gentlemen, besides Samuel Morley, Esq., who occupied the chair, Eusebius Smith, Esq., Josiah Conder, Esq., &c. The Rev. Messrs. HARRISON and KIRKUS having successively implored the Divine blessing and guidance,

The CHAIRMAN said, he stood in the place he then occupied because he felt the importance of the object which was to be considered. In looking over the Census Returns of London, the neglect of worship was appalling. He had often thought, that to bring a

South Sea Islander here, and inform him, that in a great locality, out of 120,000 inhabitants nine out of ten went to no place of worship, the effect would be appalling. (Hear, hear.) It was a matter involving great individual responsibility; they had been too long resting the matter on the ministers alone. This would not do. (Cheers.) He did not for a moment undervalue the ministry, but he thought the ministers needed prompt and efficient aid. (Cheers.)

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH stated, that at the meetings of the Congregational Union, two years ago, as they doubtless recollect, a movement was originated by which Mr. Brewin Grant was sent out on a mission to the working-classes. That mission had brought out the fact that there were not so many atheistic as indifferent. Mr. Grant had reported already to the Union the very favourable results of his labours. The committee had, therefore, decided to call a few thoughtful men together, to ascertain whether something could not be done in addition to Mr. Grant's labours; and the result of the committee's deliberations had taken the shape of the present meeting.

The Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, rose to move the first resolution.

That this meeting, consisting of pastors and members of Congregational churches in and about London, desires to record its deep concern at the mournful neglect of public worship obtaining in this country, as evinced by the published official report and tables in relation to public worship, by which it appears, that vast multitudes of persons that might reasonably be expected to attend, are, from one cause or another, habitually absentees from the worship of God; and remembering that at least a proportionate number of these are resident in the metropolitan districts, would venture earnestly and respectfully to direct the attention of the Congregational churches of London to this alarming fact, with a view to consider how far the responsibility of this state of things lies with them, and whether they may not be able to employ greater activity and devotedness in their endeavours to bring their fellow-countrymen under the influence of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

He had not much faith in open-air preaching as a means whereby to meet the present state of society, and the condition of mind which now existed among the non-church-going portion of the population. He thought a variety of other modes must be tried. One peculiarity of the present day was, that the morning congregations were now much better than those of the evening. He did not know that he was particularly affected by that fact. There was a feeling abroad that the morning sermons were better than those of the evening. Therefore intellectual persons did not go out in the evening. He believed that in a great number of cases it might be traced, not to a want of religious feeling, but to taste; they spent their evenings in reading at home, and that very profitably. The speaker added a few observations on the subject of preaching, and of devotional services, and sat down expressing his solicitude for the welfare of the masses.

Mr. EUSEBIUS SMITH seconded the resolution. As far as he had looked at the matter, they did not want any fresh organization. (Hear, hear.) The chapels already built, and the churches gathering therein, might be made to act in a salutary manner. If anything could be done to call forth the resources already in the churches, anything that should tend more strongly to fix the mind of the ministry and people to the great responsibility resting on them, and to bring the best moral and spiritual influence to bear on the masses, he thought that would do more than any new and special agency. (Hear, hear.) They had now in active operation the City Mission—(hear, hear).—Day and Sabbath schools, and the Christian Instruction Society. He thought that they should endeavour to infuse new vigour into these, rather than organise new agencies. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOSIAH CONDER thought that if the Quarterly Conferences were originated between the various associations and the City Mission, that they should ascertain exactly how each operated. (Cheers.)

The Rev. N. HALL, B.A., supported the resolution. It was his first appearance among them as a London minister. (Cheers.) He did not agree with Mr. Binney, in his remarks relative to open-air preaching. He thought it one of the very best means that could be adopted, and he had had no small experience on the subject. There were multitudes of persons who never went near a place of worship to hear a sermon. They might ask them as they would, but they would not come. He had some time back asked an omnibus driver; his answer had been, "That's your trade, and bus driving's mine." (Hear, hear.) They could get these men in hundreds, without going across the water for them. (Hear, hear.) It was a very easy organization,—a chair, a hymn-book, and half-a-dozen Christian friends. They were not to get up in a sermonic style, and have first, second, third divisions, and application. The persons standing around would immediately say "That man is in earnest. He has got something, and he wants me to have it too." Then, again, open-air preachers should always have a supply of tracts with them; and the assembly would almost knock him down to obtain them. That was the way to preach. (Loud Cheers.) It would have a sublime effect on the ministry. In their sermons in the open-air, they would have no theological, sectarian, or cant terms. Their auditors should not be asked to go to church, which is, in their opinion, the "shop." They should be touched by the means he had mentioned. All, he thought, might do something. Laymen more especially had an advantage in speaking to such audiences, as it was seen that preaching was not their profession, and that consequently their motive was purely disinterested. (Cheers.)

Rev. J. WADDINGTON said that Mr. Hall's scheme was a good one; but it wanted one thing—adaptation to all seasons. He had a better one, which was to take persons into their own houses, or to go to theirs. But the difficulty was, that the laws of society forbade one man to know intimately his neighbour. He thought, however, that this might be overcome, and it would eventually be an excellent and efficient scheme.

The Rev. HENRY ALLON moved the second resolution:—

"That this meeting is by no means desirous of originating any new extended organisation for the accomplishment of this most momentous object, but would rather direct the attention of our churches and their pastors to the possibility of a more general and efficient employment of means which, in some localities, have been used with undoubted effect. It would, therefore, urge upon the brethren generally, the importance of local meetings for conference and prayer, in relation to the wants of their own neighbourhoods—the revival and increase of Christian Instruction Societies—the increase and invigoration of Home Missionary operations—the employment of additional Congregational Missionaries by churches capable of this outlet—the establishment of prayer-meetings in outlying districts—the greater encouragement of open-air preaching—the employment of the mechanics' halls, lecture-rooms, and theatres, for the stated or occasional preaching of the gospel thereof, as well as in the open air—and the more vigorous and systematic use of all means likely, under the Divine blessing, to teach the ignorant and to save the lost."

He thought they should receive at such meetings as the present impressions, rather than suggestions. (Hear, hear.) The very existence of such a meeting would act as a powerful stimulus. They wanted, as ministers, to be impressed with the importance of the outlying population. He thought, with Mr. Binney, that they might make their worship much more attractive. They could adapt themselves to the men around them; and, when men were found doing so, they were almost always the most successful. A man's success depended on his adaptation of the truth. (Hear, hear.) As to open-air preaching, he did not agree with Mr. Binney.

Mr. BINNEY: I simply meant that my open-air preaching would do no good. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ALLON said, he could not practise it either; but still he had seen good results from it. (Cheers.)

HENRY BATEMAN, Esq., seconded the resolution in an able speech. He did not, however, believe that the present age was worse than any preceding one—(Hear, hear, hear)—but he would advise no new movement, as, in the present excited state of the public mind, it would most assuredly prove abortive. (Hear.) He would, nevertheless, earnestly urge personal visitation as a means whereby much good had been and would still be done. (Cheers.)

The Rev. S. ENGLAND thought that these meetings should be held frequently, if not regularly, in which proposal the meeting seemed to concur.

The Rev. W. TYLER whose exertions on behalf of the poor and destitute are so well known, was next called on, and bore testimony to the good which resulted from visitation among the poor, testifying to the pleasure with which the lower classes heard a lecture delivered to them; more especially when illustrated by the diagrams published so cheaply in connexion with the Working Men's Educational Union; one of which—a human skeleton—he exhibited.

Mr. OWEN referred to temporary chapels, which might be erected on very low terms, and used to raise congregations for which chapels might be built; and then removed, for the same end, to other places. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. MASSIE thought that the London Chapel Building Society withdrew the congregations from the City churches, thereby filling the suburban ones, which they had built. Could not some means, then, be adopted to fill the City chapels, some of which were nearly empty? (Hear, hear.)

Rev. Mr. BROWLEY, secretary to the Pastoral Aid Insurance Society, entertained a conviction of the practicability of Dr. Massie's suggestion, and hoped it would receive consideration.

The Rev. J. KENNEDY moved the third resolution, which was the following:—

"That the great evil now lamented calls not only for additional efforts, but for increasing prayer, on the part of the churches, that they strive to awaken among themselves a sense of their obligations, in the midst of such circumstances, to perform their duties in diffusing Divine truth among the multitude."

He strongly deprecated the idea of a new organization; but recommended them to instil life and vigour into the old associations. (Hear, hear.) He commended the London Christian Instruction Society to their confidence and consideration, knowing beneficial results had arisen from its operations in his own destitute neighbourhood, and supplying a number of pictorial illustrations.

The Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN seconded the resolution, remarking, at the same time, that he thought that there was, among the working classes, more indifference to spiritual matters than dangerous hard-headed infidelity. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON offered up prayer, and the proceedings terminated.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this association was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, in the library of the Baptist Mission-house, Moorgate-street, Daniel Pratt, Esq., presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said that he felt it a high honour to be called upon to preside at that meeting. This society sought, not so much to raise funds for the Missionary Society, as to circulate information with regard to missions, and thereby to imbue the minds of the young with a love for the missionary enterprise, and to create in their breasts an ardent and holy desire to extend a knowledge of the Gospel to all the dwellers upon earth. (Hear, hear.) He could not but think that Sabbath-school teachers had this matter very much in their hands; for let the young people be thoroughly instructed in all matters pertaining to the mission-field, and carry that information into the family circles to which they respectively belong, and a widespread interest in the subject would very speedily be created.

And when that should have been done, funds, and what was still more important, men of the right sort would be found to engage in the work. (Cheers.) It was a matter of devout gratitude to the friends of missions, that, in all parts of the world, thousands upon thousands of those who had hitherto sat in darkness were fully prepared to listen to th

preaching of the everlasting Gospel whenever missionaries should be sent to proclaim its salvation.

Mr. D. R. Rossiter, late Minute Secretary, read the sixth autumnal report, of which the following is an abstract:—

By the agency of the association, it is calculated that as many as 23,000 children and young persons have been interested and instructed in familiar manner on mission subjects. The Mission Museum has occupied the attention of your committee, with a view to improve and enlarge it, so as to render it subservient to the growing intelligence of the young people of our churches and schools. In June last, nine meetings were held in various parts of London as Juvenile Anniversaries; a brief report was submitted to the friends assembled at each, and addresses delivered. As the direct result of the efforts of the association to aid in the support of the Mission Schools, your committee have to report that 25 of these schools are sustained by Sunday-schools at home, to the amount of £283 10s. yearly. The total sum contributed to the Baptist Missionary Society by juvenile effort during the year ended March last, was about £1,300. The attention of the Senior Bible Classes, in our larger Sunday-schools, is very earnestly and affectionately invited to this subject, and when it is remembered at how small a cost a Mission School of 30 children can be sustained, viz., at £10 per annum, perhaps it is not too much to expect that such arrangements may be made, as shall give to each such Bible class a mission school of its own to support. The committee would invite the teachers of these classes to place themselves in communication with the Secretary of the Association on the subject. The secretariness of the association has again demanded the anxious consideration of your committee: various causes having led to the resignation of the three gentlemen elected as honorary secretaries at the last annual meeting. An attentive observer of the facts recorded in this report will perceive, that operations to be carried on effectively from year to year require a large amount of valuable time; and experience has proved the work will be best carried out by its being concentrated in the hands of one secretary, possessing the requisite qualifications, and lively appreciation of the importance of the missionary enterprise. Being of opinion that Mr. John Templeton possesses these qualities in an eminent degree, the committee are happy in being able to report that they have induced him to relinquish some secular engagements, and to accept the vacant post, under an arrangement giving mutual satisfaction. They, therefore, affectionately invite the sympathy, co-operation, and prayers of the members for him in his undertaking. The attention of the committee has been directed to the desirableness of rendering the *Juvenile Missionary Herald* more efficient in regard to the object contemplated in its establishment, believing that improvements might be made which would increase its value to the young, as an educational publication on mission subjects. A paper was drawn up containing suggestions on the subject, and submitted to the committee of the parent society for consideration. The committee are now able to report, that the January number will commence a new series under the editorship of the Rev. S. Green, B.A., of Bradford, a gentleman well known by his writings for the young.

The Finance Report showed an income from all sources of £132 2s. 7d.

The Rev. Mr. VINES, of Birmingham, in moving the first resolution, said:—The Young Men's Association had peculiar features, which especially recommended it to the sympathy and support of the Christian church. He spoke not merely of the object which the association professes to compass, nor of the means it employs, but of the elements of which it is composed. It was a society of young men; and he supposed from reading the names of the committee, that they were not young men living in circumstances of affluence and ease, or young men who are devoting themselves to the work of the ministry, but engaged in the busy pursuits of commerce. (Hear, hear.) It was, to his own mind, one of the most interesting features of the times, that there are so many opportunities of Christian usefulness opened to young men of this class, and who, by seizing them, were not required to relinquish their daily calling. (Hear, hear.) There were few things more pleasing than to see young men carrying Christian principle out into their worldly work, and giving up their spare hours to religious effort; and nothing would tend more to advance the highest interests of the Redeemer's kingdom upon earth. The multiplication of associations like the present was, therefore, greatly to be desired, bringing, as they did, Christian men of commerce, into Christian work, and thus acting as the precursors of the day—devoutly to be wished—when upon common things and the entire commonwealth of the land shall be inscribed, “Holiness of the Lord!” Every one must have observed, that, during past times, there had been a general disposition to imagine that the work of Christian missions devolved upon the men who are more advanced in life, and that it could be carried on by that everlasting, never-growing guinea, to whose little stunted stature it seemed impossible to add even a single cubit. (Laughter and cheers.) It was supposed that they could sufficiently aid God's cause without the sacrifice of a moment's ease or a single comfort of life. (Hear, hear.) If this society did no other good, it would enter an impressive protest against the popular delusion, that religion ought to be regarded by young men as spectre, a thing to be regarded only by the old. It would teach that religion should take men at the beginning of their career, just when they are in the very heat of the battle of life, and make their life a sacred thing, devoted to God. Depend upon it, that men who manifested a manly piety like that would have bestowed upon them the blessing of God. (Cheers.)

Mr. CLEMENT BAILHACHE, of Stepney, seconded the resolution, in an elaborate and eloquent address on the origin and claims upon the Christian church of the great missionary enterprise.

EDWARD MALL, Esq., M.P., moved the following resolution:—

As it is highly important that information respecting the people of other lands,—their history, manners, and customs, and especially their religious condition, and their relation to Christian Missions,—should be communicated to the young in the most interesting and attractive manner, not only by lectures and

meetings, but by the aid of the periodical press; it has gratified this meeting to learn that a new and improved series of the *Juvenile Missionary Herald* is projected for 1855, which it is hoped will speedily acquire a widely increased circulation.

After expressing his thankfulness to the members of the committee for having done him the honour to invite him to the meeting, which he regarded as a sign of their confidence in his still sustaining an interest in the extension of the Christian church by means of Missionary effort, Mr. Miall proceeded to dwell upon the special subject of the resolution, which he supposed he had been requested to move because he was connected with the press,—the Fourth Estate of the realm—(hear, hear)—the instrumentality by which so largely, in the present day, spiritual good is being accomplished. A proposition, he said, seems to be made, in this resolution, for the improvement of the *Juvenile Missionary Herald*, because it is important that information respecting the people of other lands, their history, manners, and customs, and especially their religious condition, should be communicated to the young in the most attractive manner. No doubt it is. I wish it had been thought of when I was a boy, for geography was to me one of the least interesting studies given to me at school, because of the mode in which it was taught, and the absence of that which gives interest to almost every mental pursuit, namely, association, and especially association with our kind. Even now children at school are, unhappily, both in their geography and their history, brought into perpetual contact with the worse aspects of our being. They know scarcely anything which has transpired in former ages of the world, than the shocks of armies and the quarrels of great men. This may in part be rectified by carrying into full effect the plan which you propose. You wish to map out the world, morally and spiritually, and you wish to associate with every important place on earth scenes, events, and sentiments, all of which have a tendency to elevate the mind and to bear it upwards towards its Father and its God. (Cheers.) Well, then, if you do this, you will not only increase the child's interest in the peculiar studies brought before its mind, but you will at the same time deepen the child's sympathies in the very things to which you point your attention. I regard, therefore, the proposal contained in this resolution as a worthy scheme, having a true, practical, and, if you will pardon me in saying so, worldly wisdom to recommend it. (Hear, hear.) But permit me to say, that I know something of the working of the press, and I must say that it is not sufficient that good articles be furnished, that full information be given, unless also there is zeal on the part of every individual to circulate that information, and to distribute that knowledge. (Hear, hear.) I do not think that we, as a religious people, are nearly so wise in our generation in this respect as are the children of the world. We take our magazines, and we go with them into retirement, read them, ponder over them, and praise them, perhaps, in our hearts, and then go forth into company and never mention them. It seldom occurs to us that it would be a worthy exercise of our Christian activity to seek to extend that which has been so interesting to our own minds. (Hear, hear.) If we did this I do not think that the religious literature of the day would be of so low a kind as unquestionably it is. Were there a larger demand, there would be a fuller supply; and depend upon it if there were a full supply, it would be of a higher quality. (Hear, hear.) We are all of us interested in this matter; we are interested for our own sakes and for the sake of the religious world of which we form a part. Our operations of usefulness are greatly crippled, our reputation in the world is greatly damaged, our very characteristics, in some sense, stained, simply because we have not the wisdom which the children of this life have to make the most of the best instrumentality. Cheap literature is the vogue of the day, and if we would act in unison with the spirit of the age, we must make our literature as effective as possible for good. But in our periodical literature we have, unfortunately, not seen it to be our policy to do the best we could, and to present an article worthy of the market. (Hear, hear.) Our leavings are deemed good enough in respect to our religious periodicals, our scraps, our odds and ends. (Hear, hear.) Instead of the best men, the most highly cultivated men, the most deeply spiritual men, laying themselves out to adapt the information, the knowledge, the piety they would present to the world in an aspect calculated to lay hold of the world's sympathies, we seem to think that almost any one who can write with a pen upon religious topics can write well enough for religious people. Well it may be for religious people, but certainly it is not well enough for the world. (Cheers.) He exhorted the Committee, therefore, in conclusion, to make the *Juvenile Missionary Herald* the very best of its class.

The Rev. J. TRESTRAIL seconded, and the Rev. W. G. Lewis supported the resolution.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman moved by Mr. J. J. HERRON, and seconded by Mr. TRESIDDER terminated the proceedings.

DUNSTABLE, BEDS.—The Rev. JAMES LYON, late of Hadleigh, Suffolk, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the recently formed Independent Church at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, and intends very shortly to enter on his labours.

THE SUFFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION held its Autumnal Meetings at Ipswich on the 12th and 13th inst. The Introductory Sermon was preached by the Rev. James Jenkins, of Stanfield, on Thursday evening, in Jacket-street Chapel, and on Friday morning in the same place the “Union Sermon” was preached by the Rev. John Burgess, of Long Melford. In the afternoon the members met for conference at Nicholas-street chapel, and a public meeting was held in the evening when addresses were delivered by the Revs. John Gill, of Sudbury, and S. A. Browning, of Framlingham.

Foreign and Colonial News.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

Advices from Madrid of the 10th inst. state that the elections already known are in general favourable to the government. They are going off quietly. All the ministers are named deputies.

In the different ministerial departments the budget of 1855 was being drawn up.

Despatches from Madrid to the 11th inst. state that the foreign refugees have received orders to leave Madrid within eight days. Those who can give good reasons for their residence, or can procure security for their good conduct will be allowed to remain. The Three per Cent were at 33.

The French government has declined to comply with the request of the cabinet of Madrid, to prohibit Queen Christina from residing within fifty leagues of the Spanish frontier.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE DANISH MINISTRY.

The Danish House of Representatives has taken a bold step. On the 15th they voted, by a majority of eighty to six, the appointment of a committee to draw up articles of impeachment against ministers for the promulgation of the July ordinance.

Bishop Monrad has announced a motion for a committee to examine the new Ministerial Bill for reducing the Danish Parliament to a merely provincial assembly. A petition, declaratory of attachment to the constitution, and demanding a new ministry from Fyen, has 7,000 signatures. Professor J. E. Larsen, the author of the famous Parliamentary report against the abrogation of the Danish succession law, has again been elected Rector Magnificus by a large majority—20 to 12. This is a well-understood demonstration on the part of the university. The indirect elections to the Upper House, to fill the vacancies from resignations caused by ministerial threats, are now over. The members chosen are all staunch nationalists.

AMERICA.

The first Council of Roman Catholic Bishops ever held in the province of New York assembled on the 1st inst. at New York.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* notices the reaction which was exhibiting itself in the immigration traffic. It says:—“We have noticed of late frequent departures of large companies of emigrants from this port on their return to the Old World. These occurrences seem to indicate that a reaction on the excessive emigration of past years has commenced.”

The new steam frigates were being actively proceeded with. One of these vessels, the *Nigaria*, is to have a speed of seventeen miles an hour under sail alone (?). She is to be a propeller, and to carry guns of 11 inch bore, the largest calibre used in the American navy. The five remaining frigates are all to be much smaller than the *Niagara*, having a displacement of about 3,500 tons.

According to the *New York Tribune*, the Cabinet had determined on decided measures with regard to the Central American question. It says:—“The right of Nicaragua to the port of Greytown is to be asserted, and the Mosquito protectorate treated with marks of contempt. For this purpose, the raze Independence is to go there, accompanied by a war steamer, and perhaps other vessels. The British are now in actual possession there, and the municipal authorities of Greytown are again organized under their protection. If Hollins had occupied the locality after his bombardment, the return of the British and the restoration of the town could only have been accomplished by offensive acts on their part. The war must then have been commenced by them; but the contrary is now the case, and the attack must come from us. Against such an attack, the English Government has made ample preparations, for, as is reported from Jamaica, the *Bosawen*, 70, with a frigate or two probably, besides the brig *Espiegle*, and one or two smaller vessels, are to be there about the same time.” The *Tribune* further says that Captain Hollins, who commanded the *Cyane* at the bombardment of Greytown, wished to be sent there again, and that “he told Governor Marcy he was anxious to draw a glove over Lieutenant Jolley's face; but this administration desired to avoid such an occurrence, and consequently had determined not to send him.”

The United States Secretary, Mr. Marcy, has replied by telegraph to the Canadian Government that the Reciprocity Treaty cannot take effect, as regards Canada, until legislation upon it takes place in England and all the colonies interested.

Among the many contradictory accounts prevalent about Mexican matters, it is reported that Santa Anna was anxious to abdicate the presidential chair, and had chosen Almonte as his successor.

A New York paper publishes the following information respecting the governorship of the Mormon territory:—“The official term of Governor Brigham Young, of Utah territory, expired on Friday, the 29th September. His successor has not been agreed upon, and I learn that the appointment of one has been found a matter of considerable difficulty. Young will not be reappointed, but it is well known that no man, not a Mormon could govern that lawless and impious community without the material aid of one or two well appointed regiments. The secretary of the territory, A. W. Babbit, formerly a delegate in Congress, will direct affairs until the further action of the President.”

The Canadian Cabinet had decided to insert in the Clergy Reserves Bill a clause giving to the ministers of the churches of England and Scotland who are in receipt of stipends from these reserves the option of commuting their life claims on the principles adopted by life assurance companies. Sir Alan M'Nab, in his election address, is most explicit in declaring his determination to carry out the policy of secularization.

From Havanna we have advices to the 28th ult.

There was great rejoicing on account of the return of General Concha. A bull-fight was got up for his especial benefit, which was largely attended. The General had refused to accept a testimonial in the shape of a coach, horses, &c. The General issued a decree referring to the slave trade, in which he says:—"It remains to me now, as a matter for our first attention, to indicate to you the course that ought to be pursued upon the grave subject of the slave trade. It is a sacred duty of the Government of her Majesty, in fulfilling the faith of treaties, to suppress, in frankness, good faith, and absolutely, this reprobated traffic. It is the duty of the authorities in this island to consider this matter, above all, one of honour. The trade ought to disappear entirely, and must disappear."

THE CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN DIPLOMATS.

The *Cologne Gazette* says:—"The conference of the most influential American diplomats at present in Europe, which was to have been held at Basle, is to take place now at Ostend. It is at the desire of the Washington cabinet itself, that they are to meet and discuss what line of policy it is desirable for the United States to follow with regard to Europe. The result of the discussion is then to be taken to the cabinet in question by one of its members, who happens to be at this moment staying in Paris."

Amongst the subjects likely to be brought under the consideration of the Conference is, the state of the treaties regulating the navigation and protection of the Black Sea. It is felt in America, as well as in Europe, that that inland sea can no longer continue to be a Russian lake; and there is a desire that, upon any rearrangements of treaties at the conclusion of peace, American interests should not suffer from want of adequate representation. The first requisite, of course, is that the American Government should be fully armed with information. It is a matter of course that the subject of Cuba should also come under immediate consideration.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Intelligence from Bombay comes down to September 11. There is nothing new from Cabul or Central Asia. Letters from the Punjab mention the dangerous illness of Maharajah Gholab Singh. He is not expected to live; and, as his death would probably be followed by a disputed succession and civil war, it is thought the Governor-General will be under the necessity of interfering. Gholab's son and heir, Rumheer Singh, is said to be extremely unpopular, and his nephew, Ja Wahir Singh, much beloved. The administration of the lately lapsed State of Nagpore has been modelled on the system that has succeeded so well in the Punjab. The Indian papers continue to be filled with accounts of petty disturbances in Oude. The most flagrant crimes are committed with impunity, in the immediate neighbourhood of the palace and residency, by the eunuchs and other favourites of the King. The Nizam's dominions are again disturbed. A zemindar named Letchimand Row, at the head of some hundreds of armed followers, is plundering and intercepting remittances to the capital. He carried off, about a fortnight ago, £20,000 in cash, besides jewels, from a single district; and the Naib of the districts in which he is plundering reports that the Government troops are quite unequal to his capture, and requests extra-neous aid.

The commissioners have just started from Calcutta to investigate the charges against Sir James Brooke of Sarawak. The expense of the inquiry is estimated at from £12,000 to £20,000.

The accounts from Burmah are most satisfactory. Throughout the monsoon of 1853 the country was completely in the hands of the dacoits, and even our posts on the river were frequently attacked, but during the monsoon that has just closed there has not been a single dacoity reported. A mission from Ava is on its way to Calcutta; the ambassador is said to be a brother to the king. The principal object of the mission is said to be the cession of a seaport to the King of Ava. The discovery of coal on the banks of the Irrawaddy, and the completion of railway communication between the Burdwan collieries and Calcutta, together with the efficient working of the Labuan coal pits and the obtaining of a supply in Japan will do much towards diminishing the cost of steam navigation in India and China seas, and liberate a good deal of freight for other cargoes.

The news from Hong Kong comes down to August 22nd. Political affairs at Canton remain in the same critical state, and the disaffection is extending. The insurgents are in great force in the surrounding country, and three attempts were made to take the city, which, however, failed. Honam, opposite Canton, is threatened, and the latest accounts mention that the people are quietly maturing for an open revolt against the mandarins' authority. They had not molested any one, and will not allow goods or valuables to be removed from the native shops, to prevent any panic. At Whampoa contributions are being levied under threat. The transit of teas has been stopped by the heavy exactions demanded in passing, and, inquiry for goods having ceased, the business at Canton has been limited to the shipping off the teas that are in the market. An attempt was made to effect a compromise with the insurgents, but was not successful.

By the arrival of Her Majesty's steamer Rattler at Hong Kong on the 20th of August, with his Excellency Sir John Bowring on board, we have dates from Shanghai to the 6th of that month. His Excellency on his way down visited Foochow, and had a satisfactory interview with his Excellency the Viceroy. At Amoy he was also favourably received by the authorities. His Excellency's visit to these places at the present moment is very judicious, and must be productive of good effect on the increasing trade. Fighting was going on between the two parties at Shanghai, but the Imperialists appear to make little progress

towards the recapture of the city. Samqua, the late Taoutai, has been ordered to Pekin to answer some charges of the public censor. Lau has been appointed in his place.

The news of the insurgents in the north is very meagre, and the impression is that they are meeting with reverses and on the retreat. The latest *Pekin Gazette* is of the 28th of June, but contains little news.

The American ship Lady Pierce had arrived at Hong Kong after visiting Jeddo and Simodi, at which places she met with a favourable reception.

AUSTRALIAN EFFECTS OF THE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

The clipper ship Red Jacket, Captain Reid, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, with advices from Melbourne to the 1st of August, having accomplished the trip home in 73½ days, notwithstanding her having lost some time in the ice. She made the run out from the Rock Light to the anchorage at Melbourne in 69½ days and has completed the voyage out and home in 5 months and 11 days—this being the quickest passage ever recorded. She brings 44,943½ ounces of gold, and 28,270 sovereigns.

The news from Melbourne is not very important. Mr. Smith O'Brien had been presented with a cup of Victoria gold, the proceeds of a public subscription. It had been resolved, by the committee appointed, to make a house-to-house collection for the relief of the families of soldiers who had been despatched to the war in the East. The fitting of a large restaurant with gas excited some interest. The escorts for the week had brought down 33,327 ounces of gold.

Hobart-town advices of the 25th state that in the Legislative Council, on the 25th of July, several messages were received from the Executive and read a first time. £32,000 had been subscribed for a Hobart-town Gas Company. There were only about 100 men at the Mount William diggings, in the place of 700 to 1,000 formerly. Provisions were exceedingly dear, and £15 had been paid for a bag of flour. Gold at £4 per ounce, and stock was decreasing in consequence of the principal banks purchasing at the diggings. There was little change in the labour market, beyond the fact that the continued influx of emigrants had kept up a good supply of male and female servants. Wages had experienced a slight decline.

The Sydney correspondent of the *Times*, under date July 13th, gives a vivid description of the evil effects of the gold discovery upon New South Wales. He describes the condition of a province which, four or five years ago, had no other drawback than the convict population, year by year becoming less in proportion, and even less noxious and intolerable to the sound portion of society. Of this colony we are now told that all regular industry is suspended. On a moderate computation, half the sheep in the province are infected with a disease which spoils both the flesh and the wool, and, though an effectual cure has been discovered, there are not hands to apply it, and no one knows how far the pest will go. Hay is sold by weight at the price of lump sugar. Vegetables of all kinds are a luxury confined to the rich. Wheat is very dear. There is no milk to be got. The rising generation are sickening and pining on a diet of beef and brandy and water. The hospitals are as ill off as the nurseries, and appeals are made to the charitable public to send a few vegetables for the patients who most require them. A railway, of which only sixteen miles have been attempted, can scarcely be finished so far from the difficulty of obtaining sufficient funds in the present high price of labour. The carriage of goods 130 miles to the diggings cost eight times as much as their freight from London to Sydney. There are found in the country, at very accessible distances, coal, iron, and copper, and vines and olives will flourish there; but coals are from £7 to £8 10s. a ton—a price that puts steam navigation from Sydney to England out of the question; and all the other Australian products mentioned, exist only in name. They are not actually extracted from the soil, or grown upon it, for want of hands. The garden vegetables and fruit consumed in the country are in cases marked "Pavement, Finsbury." Meanwhile, the difficulties created by gold reach the diggers themselves. The majority are unsuccessful, and starve under the dearth produced by the abundance of the metal. Hence there is actually pauperism at the diggings, and a poor rate will soon have to be collected from the very mouths of the pits. In the midst of fabulous wealth there is the direst destitution, and Bendigo and Ballarat contain as much misery as our own union workhouses. There is to be a grand display of Australian produce at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition; but the Parisians are warned against concluding that Australia actually does what it can do. It can do everything, but the only thing it does is finding gold, and that in a manner so clumsy and rough, that the Chinese immigrants, of whom there is an immense number, make their fortunes out of the refuse thrown aside by British diggers.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The railroad between Oporto and Lisbon is about to be commenced.

A custom-house union between Portugal and Spain is contemplated.

A school of industrial art has been commenced at Calcutta.

A magnificent free library, containing about 200,000 volumes, has been built of stone, in the Italian style, and is now open near the Pantheon, Paris.

Prince Woronzoff, ex-Governor-General of the Russian Transcaucasian provinces, arrived at Antwerp a few days ago, with a suite of 20 persons.

The Sacred Consulta of Rome has just condemned six persons to death for being members of a republican committee.

The *Bulletin des Lois* contains the decree re-instating M. Jerome Bonaparte in his quality of Frenchman. M. Jerome Bonaparte, who is the issue of the

first marriage of Prince Jerome, is the father of the young officer who has just joined the army of the East.

The natives of Black Russia are nearly all flat-footed, which makes them incapable of long and rapid marches. A man with this defect is not admitted into the British army, and the fact of so large a part of the Russian army being thus naturally constructed, explains in some degree the great losses which attended its march.

"The grave of Edgar A. Poe," says *Norton's Gazette*, "in an obscure corner of the Potter's Field in Baltimore, has not even a stone to mark the resting-place of the deceased poet. It seems as if, in the 'Monumental City,' a little slab, at least might be raised, inscribed with the poet's name. It would speak to many hearts."

A letter from Pesth, of the 5th, states that several priests, lawyers, and landowners, have been arrested there, and taken to Vienna. Amongst the lawyers arrested are MM. Theis, Lombay, and Graffel, who occupied posts under the revolutionary government of Kossuth. Among the rumours to which these arrests had given rise at Pesth, was one that some of the persons arrested had secret relations with Russian emissaries.

Immense sums of money are being spent, at the instigation of the French Government, upon churches throughout France. The prefects have received their orders, and wherever you travel you find some magnificent church or cathedral rising from the ruins or decay of ages—restored at the cost of the municipalities,—and it must be said that the restorations are being carried out with admirable taste and judgment, as they are being constructed utterly regardless of expense. That the priesthood are favourable to a Government which is so mindful of its religious duties is not a matter of surprise.

On Saturday the Emperor and Empress of the French went to Amiens to inaugurate in the cathedral a chapel which has been decorated at the expense of her Majesty, and which is dedicated to St. Theodosia. They were received by the Bishop and local authorities, and with loud acclamations by the people. Their Majesties having taken their seat under a dais in front of the choir, a *Tedeum* was sung for the victory of the Alma. The clergy afterwards went in procession to carry the relics of St. Theodosia to the chapel, in which they are to be guarded. The Bishop of Amiens having received the relics and placed them in the chapel, pronounced an address. The Emperor and Empress returned to Paris in the evening.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE CONFERENCE.

In our last number we briefly noticed the first day's proceedings of the eighth annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance, held in Freemasons' Hall. On Tuesday morning the conference was resumed. The Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON presided over the devotional exercises, and delivered the annual address; the subject being "The Presence of the Holy Ghost in the Church, and His Work in relation to the Age in which we Live." The Rev. Dr. HOBY having given out a hymn and engaged in prayer, the Rev. G. SCOTT read and enforced the practical resolutions, dwelling chiefly upon the duty of Christian charity in religious controversy; the doxology was then sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. Dr. FLETCHER. Several matters of routine were subsequently disposed of.

THE REPORT.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY having been called to the chair, the business of the conference was proceeded with. The Rev. C. JACKSON (who had been officiating as secretary, on account of the illness of the Rev. J. P. Dobson) read the annual report, giving a sketch of the labours of the Alliance during the past year, and alluding particularly to the public meetings in England and Scotland, which it was believed had been productive of much good, not only in extending the principles of the Alliance, but in advancing the spirituality of those who had given their attendance. A hope was expressed that the issue of the present war would tend to the advance of Christian and religious liberty. Alliance meetings for prayer in behalf of the allied troops had been held in several places, and it was believed that these would long be remembered by those who were permitted to take part in them. There were, however, other enemies more fierce and powerful than the Czar—enemies which could not be subdued by carnal weapons. The Alliance had been alive to the importance of attacking Popery and infidelity on their own ground. Able works on those subjects had been produced and largely circulated; and the council had felt themselves in a position to offer a prize for the best essay on Sabbath Observance, with special reference to the opening of the Crystal Palace, and other places of recreation and amusement on that day. The best thanks of the Christian public, it was considered, were due to Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds, for the calm and dignified remonstrances which he had publicly addressed to the directors of the Crystal Palace. With reference to the Alliance labours on the continent, a continued sympathy had been manifested towards the persecuted brethren. It was intended to hold a conference at Paris next year, when attention would be specially called to the subject of Christian liberty, which was unhappily not now enjoyed by Protestants in France. The report closed with an appeal for increased support, and stated that out of six thousand members, four thousand had contributed nothing to the funds.

Mr. FINCH read the balance sheet, which showed that the amount of subscriptions up to the 30th of June last was £1,452 0s. 6d., and the balance against the Alliance £104 12s. 1d.

PERSECUTION OF FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

M. MARTIN, Pastor of the French Protestant Church,

St. Martin's-le-grand, moved the adoption of the report, and expressed his thanks for the sympathy manifested by the Alliance towards his brethren in France. The resolution having been seconded, Sir CULLING EARDLEY thought, in reference to the French persecuted brethren, that nothing would be so likely to move the heart of the Emperor on their behalf, as for some of them to pay the penalty and bear the consequences of their Christian faithfulness. He believed that the Emperor of the French objected, in his heart as much as himself to the principle of sending a man to prison for his religious opinions; still, although the French brethren had seen the Emperor on the subject, an instance of the kind had just happened, and now, therefore, was the time for action. He hoped the result of the present Conference of the Alliance would be, that a deputation from the whole Protestantism of this country should wait upon the Emperor, and endeavour to make a bold and generous appeal to his best feelings. He believed there were sympathies in France towards England, not only amongst Christian men, but amongst men of the world and statesmen of an exceedingly strong nature, and that the Emperor would be one of the first to regret anything that should happen to disturb the friendly relations at present existing between the two countries.

The resolution for the adoption of the report and approving of the alteration, was put to the Conference, and carried unanimously.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Dr. STEANE read the resolution relating to the recent University Bill:—

That this Conference have heard with much satisfaction of the intention which is entertained by a number of Christian gentlemen to avail themselves of the recent act of Parliament reforming the University of Oxford, to found a hall in that University, in which a sound education may be imparted, free from ecclesiastical peculiarities, and based on the one generous and broad view of Protestant Christianity, which is held in common by Evangelical Christians, and with great respect for the brethren engaged in the undertaking cordially command it to the blessing of God.

The Chairman, before the resolution was moved, said, he believed that when the act came into operation, a subsidiary act would no doubt be almost immediately required. On the passing of the present act it struck him (Sir C. Eardley) and several of his friends that it might be turned to the glory of God. There was a large class of Christian parents who shrank with something approaching to terror from the idea of sending their sons to our public schools and Universities, believing that there was not those guarantees for proper conduct and judicious discipline which a Christian parent ought to desire; and it was felt, that if a Christian atmosphere were extended to Oxford, the same effect might be produced elsewhere. It was also a fact, that Dissenters are now admissible to the University of Oxford; and many were anxious to take time by the forelock, and give a right direction to the new feature of the University system.

He believed he spoke the feelings of every Dissenting member of the Alliance in saying, that they would deprecate the formation of a hall for any peculiar sect; yet there was nothing to prevent any number of gentlemen, entertaining views of Independency or Congregationalism, getting a member of Convocation to open a hall for them, where philosophical, classical, and mathematical instruction should be provided, and in connection with which there should be given by another agency that religious teaching which their consciences required. But he (Sir C. Eardley) most exceedingly desired, that if Dissenters were indeed to use that splendid seat of learning, they should use it in a Catholic spirit, in combination with their brethren of the Church of England. He could not conceive anything more calculated to promote the Protestant interests of Britain, than that Oxford, its centre, he believed, in point of scholarship, should have established within it an institution such as he had referred to. He had been in communication with leading men in the late University Commission, and from them he had received the most positive assurance of the fact that there was nothing in the law to prevent a clergyman or member of the Church of England, and therefore, in the University, being a member of Convocation, associating with himself as joint instructor in a new Hall at Oxford a person who was not a member of the Church of England, and not a member of Convocation. Many suggestions had been made as to the best mode of carrying out the present design—whether, for instance, it would be better, instead of commencing a new institution, to build upon something that already exists; but having heard the various objections raised, he was inclined to fall back upon the former proposition.

The resolution was moved by the Rev. THOMAS CURME, Rector of Sandford, who, as a member of Oxford University, expressed the pleasure he felt in the prospect of such an institution as the one proposed being founded there. The Rev. F. CHALMERS, Rector of Beckenham, followed in a similar strain.

The Rev. Dr. STEANE, in seconding the resolution, said he did so the more cordially because, although a native of Oxford, he had to travel 400 miles for his education. The question as to whether Dissenters should now take advantage of the opening at Oxford was one which required very grave consideration. It presented a case analogous to that of the Registration Bill, or the Marriage Bill, particularly the latter, since the passing of which Dissenters had, with very few exceptions, refused to avail themselves of it. So that he could readily understand why they would decline to send their sons to Oxford; and yet he thought that in process of time they would see it to be proper and wise to do so. With regard to the way in which the advantages of Oxford should now be made available to the children of Dissenters, there were three modes which suggested themselves to his mind. They might enter the existing colleges and halls; there was nothing to prevent that, and he would have no objection to send there a child who had given evidence of conversion; Dissenters might found a hall for themselves,

which the new act gave them power to do; or they might adopt the course now suggested, of uniting as they did in the Evangelical Alliance with their brethren in the Established Church, and founding a hall, not upon their own specific principles, but upon the great common principles which they held as brethren together in Christ.

The Rev. JOHN JORDAN, Vicar of Eastone, complained that the whole bill was defective, even in the carrying out of its own principle.

The CHAIRMAN explained that a long period must elapse before a young Dissenter could take his degree of M.A., and no doubt the evil would by that time be remedied. He (the chairman) might mention that he expected to take his bachelor's degree immediately, after the lapse of twenty-seven years. The head of his college had very kindly readmitted him, after the passing of the act; telling him, however, that there were acts in the Oxford statute-book against heretics and schismatics, to which class, according to the statute-book, he no doubt belonged. He trusted, however, no such unwise objection would be made by the fellows of the college.

The Rev. WM. BROCK, as a member of the University of Oxford, stated that he was glad to hear of the proposition which had been made. Any thing done in accordance with the spirit of the Alliance must be productive of good. He very much coincided with the suggestion of his reverend brother (Dr. Steane). If the principle of the Alliance could be adopted at Oxford, when the mind was young and before attachments for life were formed, it would be a great advantage.

The resolution was unanimously passed, and the conference adjourned.

MEMORIALS OF THE DEPARTED.

At the evening meeting the chair was taken by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P. After the devotional exercises, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton read a paper, conceived and expressed in his own unique and felicitous style, on the subject assigned him: "Memorials of Departed Brethren." He pronounced a eulogium at once affectionate and eloquent on Dr. Cox, Rev. J. Stratton, Dr. Wardlaw, Dr. Gordon, Rev. W. Jay, Dr. Newton, and J. Montgomery, Esq., describing the distinguishing characteristics of each, and paying a tribute to their talents, their learning, their piety, and especially their catholicity, all of them having been members of the Evangelical Alliance. When the reading of the paper was finished, the pent-up emotions of the assembly found utterance in a solemn hymn of praise, the topic of which was, "The Unity of the whole Family in Heaven and Earth."

The following resolution was moved by the Rev. W. H. RULE, and seconded by Mr. A. BURNETT, and carried unanimously:—

That the conference rejoice to learn, that at last an arrangement has been made for the establishment of a reading-room, for the benefit of Christian gentlemen resident in the country, as well as in London, in "Alliance House," in Adam-street, and strongly advise all friends of christian union to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded for cherishing its spirit, cultivating its intercourses, and promoting the objects with which it is essentially associated.

The Rev. JOHN JORDAN moved the following resolution:—

"That this Conference, while studiously persevering in abstinence from all mere party politics, cannot pass over the fact, that before another conference assembles the subject of Maynooth will have been brought before the public by the presentation of the expected report of the commissioners, and feel it their duty to express the hope, the public opinion of the three kingdoms will unequivocally demand the repeal of the Parliamentary grant to that college, and that Christian men will be able to see their way to some united action on the subject."

MAYNOOTH.

He said the subject of Maynooth had been so thoroughly sifted that he thought it was well understood by all Christian minds. It was, as the resolution stated, not a political question, but one of right or wrong, truth or falsehood. He earnestly invited the members present, not only to join him in adopting the resolution, but in their own neighbourhoods to take up the question and re-echo it on all sides.

Mr. R. C. L. BEVAN, in seconding the resolution, said that every Protestant who loved the great truths of the gospel should consider the subject of Maynooth as one of the most important points on which he could exercise his franchise and his influence.

Mr. JOHN M'GREGOR (Secretary to the Protestant Alliance), supported the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE SABBATH.

The Rev. R. NEWSTEAD moved the following resolution:—

That, considering the danger now apparent in several quarters, of attempts being made to obtain public sanction to measures that would tend to introduce into this country such vain and demoralising modes of spending the Lord's-day, as unhappily prevail in many foreign countries, fatally detrimental to the serious and godly observance of it as a day of rest and worship, by those who advocate the opening either of national museums or of commercial exhibitions, such as the Sydenham Crystal Palace, and this, too, at a time when, on the continent itself, various movements are in progress for securing a better observance of the day; considering also how greatly the moral advantages of a stricter regard to the Sabbath are displayed by the diminution of crime both in Scotland and in London, consequent on the total or partial closing of public-houses on the Lord's-day, particularly in the former, where the measure has been more complete; this Conference deeply feels that the present is a time when the efforts of all Christians ought to be put forth with special earnestness, to avert the public calamity which any legislative encroachment on the sanctity of the Sabbath would entail, and to secure the greatest possible amount of influence towards obtaining the total closing of public-houses. Under these feelings, it is with great satisfaction and thankfulness that the Conference learns, that from the munificent donation of T. Farmer, Esq., who has already provided premiums for the essays on Infidelity and Popery, the British Organisation has arranged to offer a prize of £100 for an essay on the important subject of Sabbath obligations, and expresses the devout hope, that under the teaching of the Holy Spirit, an essay may be produced which will as powerfully promote the observance of the Sabbath as former essays have advanced the two other practical objects of the Alliance, viz., opposition to Popery and to Infidelity.

If such a piece of wickedness as the opening of the Crystal Palace on the Sunday should be attempted, he

rejoiced to think that there would be three readings in the House of Commons, and three in the House of Lords, and then the Royal signature; and he trusted that at every stage public opinion would come forward, and rally round the sacred institution. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. MAGGILL (of Glasgow), in seconding the resolution, said that as he came from Scotland he might perhaps allude to the application there of the Bill referred to in the resolution. An immense improvement had taken place in Glasgow since its operation; and the consequence was, that there was being lodged in the mind of the community, with regard to that particular legislation a conviction which it was very difficult to dislodge. (Hear, hear.)

Captain YOUNG, in reference to the opening of the Crystal Palace, said that it had occurred to him, whether it would be right, consistent with Christian principle, for Christian men to take shares in that undertaking. It was not a Sabbath desecrating place yet; and they should not wait and say, "It is a Sabbath-breaking institution, and we can have nothing to do with it." It was, he believed, a pretty safe investment; and if a number of Christian men were only to take £10 or £20 worth of shares each, what might they not do? He did not think the question would be carried into Parliament; still, it was the duty of Christians to exert themselves in the present vacation; and if it should be determined to carry it there, and if a few Christian men would take shares and make a firm opposition to the proposal, he did not think it would be carried against them. He would ask the directors to listen to him for a quarter of an hour, and he would convince them that it would be a losing concern; in fact, they had had a pretty good proof of that already. He told them at the last meeting he was sorry to say they had lost caste with the public, and that the public looked upon them with considerably less satisfaction than they formerly did. If a vigorous and resolute movement, therefore, were made in the right direction, there would be nothing to fear. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. HENRY JONES, read a paper, giving an account of the operations of the Mission for promulgating evangelisation in Ireland, which he described as in an encouraging state, although crippled from want of funds. Twenty-one missionaries had gone out during the past year, and many more had offered their services. A resolution of the subject was moved, after which the Conference adjourned.

On Wednesday morning the Rev JOHN JORDAN presided over the devotional exercises; and in addressing the Conference, expressed his unabated attachment to the Evangelical Alliance. He said he rejoiced over it again and again; and although it had not succeeded in the eyes of some to the extent which they had desired and anticipated, he was well satisfied with what it had done. (Hear, hear.) He rejoiced in the Alliance especially as a minister of the Church of England, because it gave him a standing among the churches which otherwise he could not occupy, a position with his brethren which he could nowhere else find.

The Rev. T. R. BRAKES, then read a paper on "The Present Crisis." The rev. gentlemen gave a sketch of the state of the religious world, contending that there was not only an increased manifestation of union among members of different denominations, but that even the denominational views of Christians were becoming less marked; their various peculiarities merging more and more into each other; so that men were beginning to see that their sentiments were more in unison, or at least less antagonistic, than they were formerly supposed to be. It was resolved that the paper should be referred to a committee to consider in what way it could best be published.

THE WALDENSIAN CHURCHES.

The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL then gave an interesting account of the present state of the Waldensian churches, which he had lately visited in company with M. Roussel, preaching to considerable congregations, in every one of their temples. He proceeded to describe his last meeting with them:—It was held at a romantic place called Balsille at the head of one of the valleys. It is a promontory that runs down from a high mountain, which is insulated and extremely precipitous on all sides. The mountain itself is called the mountain of the Quatre Dents, the mountain of the four teeth. Some 3,000 persons were present, some of whom had come from considerable distances, twelve or fourteen miles, across the loftiest mountains, in order to be present. The meeting was opened by one of the Vaudois pastors, a vice-moderator of the valleys, who expounded the order of proceedings, and gave out a hymn to be sung. A very earnest prayer followed by another pastor named Malan. There was then a recital of the historical events connected with the Waldenses, extremely well drawn up by a Vaudois pastor of Turin, whose ministry among the Italians God has greatly blessed. The recital was listened to with great interest. The people were invited to join in a hymn of praise, called the song of Balsille, and about a thousand voices joined in delightful harmony, to sing God's praise for the rescue of their fathers. Nearly all the ministers of the valley were there. The Moderator introduced to the meeting my friend M. Roussel, who made an excellent speech. Dr. Thompson, who accompanied Mr. Henderson and myself, were also introduced. The Vice-Moderator, the secretary of the Vaudois Table, which is there executive authority, and Mr. Malan, a Vaudois deputy—the only deputy in the Chamber who is a Vaudois—and nearly all the pastors were present. Now, when Neff visited the valleys, in 1826, he did not find a single congenial evangelical pastor. They were all cold and worldly; of one of them he said, he could hold no conversation with him whatever on spiritual subjects. Now, however, the pastors fully and freely respond to the invitation of the Vaudois Christian Union, and expressed their

pleasure at the efforts made to promote the Gospel, and their satisfaction at witnessing so much Christian union among their brethren. (Hear, hear.) That alone will serve to instance, what I may also state from personal knowledge, that nearly all the Vaudois pastors are become evangelical. The great majority of them are preaching Christ. I will not say with great force, but still faithfully. Several foreigners too, were there who were permitted to speak freely at an open-air meeting, in which it was very likely there would be irritating allusions to the persecutions of the government, and some hard blows dealt against the papacy. Not a single soldier, or policeman, or representative of the government, or papal spy, was seen there, and not a single hostile voice was raised during the whole of the proceedings. Nay, so little fear of disorder was there that we had not even a chairman; the meeting being regarded as an assembly of friends. No riot or quarrel, no sign of intemperance, no indecent conduct, was seen throughout the day. The hymns, and prayers, and addresses, were full of Christian earnestness. It would take too long to tell you what was said on the occasion, but the advice given to the people was such as was likely to be most useful in the result; and so interested were the people in the proceedings that they agreed by acclamation to meet next year at a still more interesting spot where their fathers often fought and conquered.

CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

The meeting was then addressed by M. RACINE BRAUD, who said, that the friends of the Alliance in France had determined to call together a large number of brethren from different countries at the opening of the Industrial Exposition of 1855. It was proposed on that occasion to have six different reports brought up on various religious subjects. One would be on the state of the Evangelical Alliance; another on religious liberty on the continent, and the best means by which it could be promoted. They feared, however, giving umbrage to the government or governments of the continent, by mentioning "religious liberty," so that the proposed report would be "on the exterior condition of Evangelization." A third report would be upon Catholicism; for while the Catholics were occupying themselves with the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, the members of the Alliance thought they might occupy themselves about Catholicism itself. Another report would be upon the observance of the sabbath; another on the subject of missions throughout the world; and another on Christian union. Special reports would also be received from different countries, including England, Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, &c. The arrangements had not yet been made, but he feared they would have to look to their brethren in England for pecuniary aid. Dr. STEANE said that the proposed meeting in France was not the only one of the kind contemplated next summer on the continent. The great German body, the Kirchentag, had resolved to convene next autumn a meeting of all the Bible Societies of the Continent in connection with their own annual gathering. The Rev. W. BROCK then moved a resolution, approving of the meeting and promising support. The Rev. GEORGE SCOTT seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. The Rev. W. RULE asked if there was any law in France against the proposed meeting of 1855. The CHAIRMAN said there would be a difficulty in the way of an ecumenical conference, but none in the way of a meeting of the French branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at which foreigners might be present.

THE GERMAN KIRCHENTAG.

In reference to the late ecclesiastical assembly at Berlin, the following resolution was submitted:

That the Conference highly approve of the continued correspondence maintained by the Council with the Kirchentag on the subject of religious liberty in the German States, and earnestly hope that the repeated appeals made to that large and influential body may, with other considerations, have the effect of determining them to exert the moral power which Providence has intrusted to them, to counteract persecution, maintain the rights of conscience, and establish on a firm, indestructible basis the freedom both of faith and of worship.

The Rev. DR. STEANE mentioned several facts, showing how much there remained to be done in Germany for securing religious freedom, although he believed some progress had been made. The large majority of German statesmen and all the clergy were unfavourable to the idea that freedom of conscience was a New Testament doctrine.

The resolution was moved by the Rev. J. WADDINGTON, seconded by the Rev. Mr. REDPATH, and carried unanimously. The Rev. Mr. READING closed the proceedings by prayer.

TURKISH MISSIONS.

At the evening sitting, the devotional exercises were presided over by the Rev. Mr. THELWALL. The chair was afterwards taken by Mr. HENDERSON.

The Rev. CUTHBERT YOUNG gave some interesting details of the progress of the missionary labours in Turkey, especially those prosecuted by the American Board of Missions. Mr. Young concluded by making an appeal for the society in aid of the Turkish missions, which, he said, had no agency of its own, but devoted its contributions to other bodies (especially the American board) who had missionaries in Turkey. It had lately sent between £500 and £600 to the Armenian Missionary Board, in furtherance of the cause in that district.

Mr. WORTABER, the son of the Armenian bishop, an early convert to Protestantism, then addressed the meeting. He expressed the thankfulness which he felt for the efforts of the English and American missionaries who had laboured in Turkey not to make the inhabitants Independents or Churchmen, but to make them Christians—a task in which they had, to a large extent, succeeded. He described the persecutions which the authorities of the Greek Church inflicted on the early converts to Protestantism and the devoted submission with which they were borne by the

sufferers. He protested strongly against the anti-Gob movement amongst certain members of the Church of England; and dwelt briefly on the claims which Syria possessed on the liberality of Christians of England and all other lands.

The Rev. CARR J. GLYNN moved a resolution, hailing with satisfaction the formation of an association for the aid of Christian Missions in Western Asia, the more especially as the assistance proposed to be rendered was likely to be afforded chiefly to the American Board of Missions, which was seconded by the Rev. W.M. ARTHUR, and passed unanimously.

The Rev. DR. STEANE stated that the Council of the Alliance had considered seriously the circumstance that the penalty of death attached to the profession of Christianity on the part of a Mussulman; and they thought the present Conference should not terminate without passing some resolution respecting it.

The Rev. W. H. RULE then moved the following resolution:

This Conference, hearing that the old law by which Mussulmans professing to be converted to Christianity were condemned to death is still in force throughout the Turkish empire, and has lately been carried into execution, think it their duty to call the attention of the whole Christian world to this fact, as a defiance of Him whose name is above every name, and an outrage on the common principles of humanity which Christianity inculcates, and which it becomes every civilised nation to maintain. And the Conference record their conviction that the British Government and people ought not to consent to the continuance of this wrong in a State with which they are in such intimate alliance, and for whose defence they are expending so much blood and treasure, and that they cannot do so without incurring guilt in the sight of God. The Conference, therefore, instruct the Executive Council still to give this matter their most serious attention, and to adopt such measures as they may judge necessary to bring it fully under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government and of the British Parliament, especially in order that care may be taken to provide that in every treaty to be made with the Ottoman Porte during the continuance or at the conclusion of the present war, the honour of Christianity be regarded. The Conference is persuaded that this cannot be done without obtaining an engagement from the Sultan that the profession of the Christian religion, which constitutes the strength and glory of the British empire, by a Mussulman, shall not be treated as a capital offence in Turkey, or expose its professor to legal persecution on account of his faith.

The Rev. C. M. BIRRELL seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. MR. EWALD moved a resolution, expressing the gratification of the Conference at the interest which the state of the Jews in Palestine had awakened among Christians, and its sympathy in all judicious efforts calculated to benefit the Hebrew nation, especially to bring them to a faith in the Gospel. He stated that the distress among the Jews was now subsiding, very large sums of money having been sent for their relief; and that schools, hospitals, and other valuable institutions were about to be formed among them. The Rev. W. BROCK, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. MR. GRAHAM moved a resolution, recommending the extensive circulation of the cheap edition of Pearson's Prize Essay on Infidelity, as an excellent means of countering the infidel tendencies of the age. The Rev. MR. OLDHAM seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

A resolution was then, on the motion of the Rev. R. ECKETT, seconded by Mr. T. BIGNOLD, adopted, rejoicing in the ensuing Missionary Conference, and commanding its deliberations to the Divine guidance.

The Council for the year 1854-5 was then appointed.

Votes of thanks were passed to several gentlemen for various services in connexion with the Conference.

A final resolution was then passed, in which the Conference expressed its thankfulness for Divine mercies in the past, and commended the Alliance to Provincial guidance in the future.

The Rev. T. R. BIRKS having engaged in prayer, the proceedings terminated.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS AND MISSIONS IN WESTERN ASIA.

The correspondence that has been published on the above subject, is a striking illustration of the widespread evils and difficulties arising out of the question of American slavery. We have received further letters on the subject which the other demands upon our space utterly preclude us from publishing entire. We can therefore do no more than endeavour to give an accurate description of their drift.

First, we have received Mr. Vincent's third and concluding letter "to the Congregational Union of England and Wales," which mainly has reference to the movement in this country for aiding missions in Western Asia. Mr. Vincent says:

About seven or eight years since, the American Missionary Association was established by those who had withdrawn from the American board on account of its connexion with slavery. From that time it has kept up a vigorous agitation, and has been the very soul of the religious anti-slavery movement in America. Besides having both home and foreign missions, it has already two healthy auxiliaries, one in Cincinnati, and the other in Chicago. These promise to wrest the western churches from the grasp of slavery and of the American Board, that the funds of the west may go only to the support of the gospel, which is unfettered by slavery. The report of this association shows that in 1852 it had an income of 31,000 dols., and last year it was 43,000 dols.—an unmistakeable evidence of the feeling abroad in reference to the American Board—while their missions included the Mendi, in Africa, Jamaica, Siam, the Ojibue mission, Canada, New Mexico, and the Sandwich Islands, besides their home missions in the west. These societies, with the American Reform Tract and Book Society, have grown up within the last seven or eight years, and the activity with which they have been conducted is truly marvellous. The results are corresponding. In almost every church throughout the country, as often as a collection is taken for missions, the question comes up: "Which society shall we support, the anti-slavery or the pro-slavery?" The consequence is, that the

anti-slavery missionary societies are gaining, and the pro-slavery societies are losing, the confidence of the churches.

He goes on to maintain that the American board are endeavouring to extend their influence and crush rival societies, by getting the English churches indirectly into association with them by means of this mission to Turkey. Their agents can travel through the country and point to the English Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists, and say to the congregations which they address: "No one doubts their anti-slavery, yet they can unite with us." Mr. Vincent contends that if the religious public in England can unite in a foreign society to furnish the gospel to Turkey, they surely can unite at home, and establish a society expressly for the east of Europe and the west of Asia.

If, however, they feel that this is undesirable, and that they could be doing a good work by aiding a foreign society to the amount of two or three thousand pounds annually, more or less, they can still do this through the medium of a purely anti-slavery society in New York, which has all the necessary apparatus for extending their operations. They have men; they only need the money; and they will furnish to Turkey a class of missionaries who will not teach that "the separation of parents and children," or any other local or national sin, may be tolerated in the Christian church simply because "it is not forbidden by direct injunction of Scripture," as the missionaries of the American board do.

To these charges and appeals the Rev. Cuthbert Young, Secretary of the Western Asia Missions Aid Society, has replied in a letter also addressed to the Congregational Union. Mr. Young contends that the American Board have no natural or necessary connexion with the action of British Christians on behalf of Turkey. The society, for the Western Asia Missions Aid Society, or as its title is in full, "The Association in aid of Evangelical Missions in Western Asia and the East of Europe, especially those of the American Board," cannot from its constitution be an auxiliary to the board—

It is stated in the preliminary paper issued by the committee, that "the missions established by the American Board appear entitled to the largest share of support, as being extended over a much wider field than any other, embracing European Turkey and Asia Minor, Syria and Mesopotamia, Armenia and Kurdistan, and as having been successfully prosecuted where no other Protestant missions exist," and further on, "The society is not pledged to confine its aid to those missions, for its general principle is to encourage all who preach the Gospel in its purity and truth, and in a sincerely evangelical spirit." Should the state of the funds admit, the society is free to aid Episcopal, or Methodist, or Baptist missionaries, as well as Congregationalists and Presbyterians, and Germans as well as Americans. This catholic and cosmopolitan feature in the constitution of the society is one of its chief characteristics. Nothing can, therefore, be more unfair or ridiculous than to denounce this effort on behalf of Turkey as calculated to promote slavery. There are names on the committee which should satisfy all unprejudiced persons on this score.

To Mr. Vincent's charge that this is "another artful expedient of the board, not to rid themselves of the odium of tolerating slavery, but to strengthen the whole thing, just as it is, in all its iniquity, &c., Mr. Young replies:

The Western Asia missions movement was purely spontaneous, originating in British minds and on British soil. The American board knew nothing of what was proposed until the subject was mentioned to the secretaries, by two individuals who had taken a deep interest for many years in the missions in Turkey; and one of these was the honoured treasurer of the London Missionary Society. The field of labour among the Greeks in Turkey had been brought before the notice of the committee of the London Missionary Society; and it was not until they declined to enter it that the present movement began to assume its present form. Christian brethren, of various denominations, became interested in the subject, until it was decided to form an Aid Society, like that which has existed so many years in aid of Moravian missions, and also like the Foreign Aid and Evangelical Continental Societies.

Respecting the American board, he denies that they are implicated in Slavery to the extent implied by Mr. Vincent. The report adopted at the annual meeting of the Board at Brooklyn in 1846, speaks of "the wickedness of the system" of Slavery, the "unrighteousness of the principles on which the whole system is based, and the violation of the natural rights of man, the debasement, wickedness, and misery it involves, and which are, in fact, witnessed to a greater or less extent wherever it exists;" and soon, Mr. Young asks whether this is the language of a pro-slavery society.

The only real point of controversy between the Board and any evangelical portion of the anti-slavery party is the relation of the Cherokee and Choctaw missions to slavery. In order to appreciate the position of the Board in relation to these missions, it is necessary to bear in mind that its principle is to allow much independence of action to all the missions—more, perhaps, than is the practice with missionary societies in Britain. If the missionaries see marks of faith in their converts which satisfy them of their claim to be baptised, and to sit at the Lord's-table, the board, as a missionary institution, does not feel justified in enforcing any opinions that it may hold, considering that the missionaries on the spot are the proper judges of the sufficiency of the evidence. The missions among the Choctaws and Cherokees were commenced thirty-five years ago, long before the anti-slavery agitation in the United States. The present missionaries found slavery in existence, on their arrival as a national institution; they found some slaveholders in membership, and have received others, who appeared to them to give creditable evidence of piety. The missionaries feel themselves placed in a most trying and painful position. They are not citizens; the laws of the tribes denounce abolition; they are surrounded almost by white slave-owners, many of whom have contracted marriages with the Indians, and do all in their power to maintain the system of slavery. Still, the missionaries hope,

that, by preaching the Gospel fully and freely, to bond and to free, and using such other means as are permitted by the laws of the tribes and the jealousy of the planters, they may be enabled gradually to infuse the spirit of Christianity into the institutions of these nations, so that the slaves shall become all free men, as God has enabled the mission of the American board in the Sandwich Islands to liberate the whole people there from one of the worst kinds of slavery. The members of the Choctaw mission speak of slavery as "an enormous evil." The board appears to apprehend that the slave power may, after all, prove too strong for them; but so long as the missionaries can with a good conscience remain, they believe that it is their duty to do so, lest, by their withdrawal, slavery and other deadly evils should obtain a greater hold.

Mr. YOUNG says that Mr. Vincent's charges against the American Board are unfounded. "The strongest testimony against slavery could be compiled from their official documents. Their direction is as free from the contamination and guilt of slavery as is that of the London Missionary Society; and so is the body constituting the board, that meets from year to year. The subscription list shows what a trifling sum comes from the states in which slavery exists; and I am assured that it is not known that any of this is contributed by the holders of slaves."

But this is not the close of the correspondence on the subject. Mr. Vincent having been informed by the Secretary of the Congregational Union, that Mr. Young was about to read a paper at the autumnal meeting on the subject of mission to Turkey, asked permission to read a paper also on the "Religious influences which afford stability to slavery in America." To this request he received a reply from the Rev. G. Smith, dated October 3rd, stating that whilst the Committee of the Union would be happy to welcome Mr. Vincent as a visitor to the meeting in question, they could not be parties to the introduction of the slavery question in the way proposed, especially as he had already propounded his views through the press.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales has on all suitable occasions, expressed itself clearly and decidedly on the enormous evil of the law and practice of slavery in the United States of America, and has earnestly appealed to the Christian churches of that land to use their power for its speedy and complete annihilation. This was done at great length by the union, and its annual meetings in May, 1853; and, in relation to the Nebraska Bill, it published an earnest resolution in May of the present year. To these documents the committee would refer you, as the just exposition of their views and actions, and not to any vague inferences which persons may think proper to draw from approval expressed of a statement made in relation to the spread of the gospel in Turkey.

I have the best means for knowing that the churches comprised in the Congregational Union are decided opponents of slavery, and are anxious to do all that they can, on Christian principles, for its abolition.

In reply, Mr. Vincent re-asserts the position taken in his preceding letters:—

Here then are the plain facts of the case, about which every man in England and in America will form his own opinion,—that the Congregational Union, by refusing to establish a precedent in favour of commanding a thoroughly religious anti-slavery society to the churches, and establishing one in favour of commanding a notoriously pro-slavery board, in respect to its missions in Turkey, has placed itself in alliance with the pro-slavery organization in America, and in opposition to the entire religious anti-slavery movement. This is not all. After having the facts in relation to that board fully brought to light, first in an eloquent speech by the Rev. J. B. Walker, in Exeter-hall, on the 24th of May last, but which facts were most discreditably suppressed by the editor of the *British Banner*, and again by myself in my recent letters to the Congregational Union, which were also used, as the *New York Observer* uses anti-slavery facts, by the same editor; they have suffered the introduction of a paper at the autumnal meetings, commanding the American board's missions, which are a part of the board, and have refused to allow the subject of American slavery to be introduced in a paper showing why the Congregational Union should not sustain that board or its missions.

The American board has stifled the cries of freedom, and will not suffer her voice to be heard in its assemblies, and this act of the Congregational Union is a similar indignity to that cause.

With respect to giving support to the particular missions only, let me impress upon you that it cannot be done, any more than nourishment can be conveyed to a particular part of the body, but through the body. The Turkish mission is part of the American Board of Missions, and any support given to that mission must be superintended and directed by that board. If, then, the Congregational Union is connected with the Turkish mission, they are connected with the American board; and if the American board, then with the slave-holders, slave-buyers, slave-sellers, and slave-breeders; in short, they have become the supporters of the entire system of slavery, just as much as the American board itself.

He, therefore, repeats his recommendation, that the Congregational Union rescind their resolution, commanding the Turkish missions of the American board, and declines the invitation of the committee to attend the autumnal meeting of the Union.

POLITICAL UTTERANCES.

"W. B." has again come before the public and again got into trouble. At the annual dinner of the Castle Hedingham Agricultural and Conservative Club, held a few days ago, the Rev. John Cox, Mr. W. Beresford M.P., Mr. Peacocke, Mr. Bramley Moore, M.P., and Mr. Ducane, the chairman, delivered political speeches. Mr. Cox declaimed against the projected Reform Bill, and rejoiced that "at length their talented leader in the House of Commons, Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, had unfurled the *Protestant banner*." Mr. William Beresford resuscitated the whole story of the Derby business; referred the prosecution he had suffered to the "gratification of a 'safe malignity,'" retorted upon

the present Administration the charge, that in their short career they had been connected with "a Sadie, a Lawley, a Stonor, and an O'Flaherty—arades ambo;" and singled out Sir James Graham for especial assault. In a penitential tone, Mr. Beresford stated that he had only given two votes of which he felt ashamed: the first was, in 1842, to shield Sir James Graham in the division on the letter-opening affair:—

I did not like him then, and I have had plenty of reason for disliking him since. Talented as he is, I never could bear that evil eye, that sinister look, that brazen meretricious leer, and that braggart impudent face which he puts on to cover as dastard a heart as ever beat beneath a coat. But he is a coward, I know; and if it had not been for party support, I would have gone away and left him to his just fate for having opened another gentleman's letters.

The other shameful vote was when he formed part of the majority which adopted "certain Free-trade resolutions, which affirmed that plenty and cheapness had been the consequences of unrestricted competition." This was Mr. Beresford's pitiable state on that occasion, as pictured by himself:—

I could hardly drag my body into the lobby that night, so averse was I to those resolutions; but, in the position I was in, I was forced to vote as I did; and I went home more unhappy than I ever was before in my life.

Mr. Beresford's attack upon Sir James Graham has led to some correspondence, a portion of which only has found its way into print. Sir James no doubt, wrote to demand from "W. B." an explanation of his most offensive language, backed possibly by a hostile message. Mr. Beresford replies:—

I have consulted a friend on whose judgment I rely, and he considers that the language to which you refer is unduly offensive, in which opinion on reflection I coincide. One word "coward," slipped out unintentionally. I therefore retract it; and I beg to express to you my feeling of regret that I should have been betrayed, in the warmth of the moment, into transgressing the fair bounds of courtesy.

With this "retraction" Sir James Graham expresses himself satisfied, in which conclusion the "friend" whom he had consulted, agrees.

Mr. Disraeli appeared in a new "attitude" at Torquay last week. The licensed victuallers of that town came in for a share of his attentions. They waited upon the county members, Mr. Falk and Sir John Yarde Buller, to complain of the new Beer Act, and some changes alleged to be in contemplation with regard to the licensing system. Mr. Disraeli supported the county members at the interview, and made a speech. He said he was present as a private member of Parliament, but that "his time belonged to the country"; and he was glad to make himself acquainted with the views of any of the constituents of the House of Commons. The publicans he admitted were in a critical position, but he would give no pledges. Indeed it would not be only presumptuous but arrogant, to give an opinion at once on "so complicated a subject." When the question comes before Parliament, he would give it his "most careful consideration," and would never forget the pleasant hour he had spent with them that day. Sir John Buller and Mr. Falk were favourable to the publicans; and also promised "careful consideration" of their interests.

Earl Granville, at a dinner given in connexion with the review of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, a few days ago, concluded his speech, respecting the war, in the following strain:—

If we should be successful, I believe the Government will act only in accordance with the public feeling of the country by showing that we must not rest on our oars, but that we must redouble our efforts to gain the victory; and I cannot help feeling, that though it would be highly criminal in any Government to be carried away by the excitement of military glory, (of which, God knows, we have had enough in this country,) and to refuse to make a peace when that peace could be made perfectly consistent with the honour, dignity, and interests of this country, and with the interests of Europe and the cause of justice and humanity, yet, on the other hand, I do feel, that if the horrors of war are unnecessarily prolonged by the enemy—if those sacrifices of treasure, which, even according to the resources of this country, are considerable, are rendered necessary, and if precious lives, both of our own soldiers, and, I will add, the soldiers of the enemy, are sacrificed—it must be felt that the rigour of the terms imposed should be in proportion to the sacrifice occasioned. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

THE LATE RAILWAY ATROCITY IN IRELAND—THE VERDICT.

The investigation of the circumstances connected with the recent atrocious attempt to overturn the excursion railway train at Trillick, has at length been brought to a close. The greater part of Wednesday last, on which day the inquiry was resumed, was occupied in receiving the evidence of the Earl of Enniskillen, and that of the locomotive manager and engineers of the railway, the result of whose testimony was completely to overturn the statement that the train had accidentally run off the line, and that the stones were placed there subsequently. The correspondent of the *Derry Sentinel*, referring to the positive contradiction of that hypothesis, says that the late attempted wholesale destruction of the Enniskillen Protestants was the result of a Ribbon conspiracy as foul as any which has ever disgraced the annals of that country. "I have been informed that on Monday last six or seven navvies absconded from the locality, while several country people also have emigrated from this district mysteriously and very speedily, indeed too much so for the ends of justice, it is feared, only one party having the usual inducements to leave—viz., some money and an 'American letter.' The Roman Catholic peasantry about the Trillick station, it is generally believed, were all cognizant of the intended massacre of the tourists, and not so innocent of the plot as at first supposed."

At a late hour on Thursday evening the coroner's jury agreed to the following verdict:—That the deceased, John Mitchell, came to his death about 8 o'clock on the night of the 16th of September, 1854, in the townland of Gargadis, in the parish of Kilkeery, in the county of Tyrone, in consequence of having been crushed between two engines, which were drawing an excursion train proceeding from Londonderry to Enniskillen, and which engines were thrown off the line at Gargadis, aforesaid, by coming in contact with several large stones, maliciously placed upon the line for that purpose, and by which the said John Mitchell was thereby instantaneously killed and murdered. And the jurors aforesaid do further say, that Hugh Harkin, John Moran, William Flanagan, Rody Murphy, William Harkin, and Francis McMahon, did feloniously, wilfully, and maliciously conspire together to place said stones on the line, with the intent to upset the said engines and carriages, and thereby to kill and murder those proceeding by the said train; and the jurors aforesaid do further say, that from certain expressions that were made use of by Patrick Lynch, both before and after the overturning of said engines, they are of opinion that the said Patrick Lynch had previous knowledge of the intention to overturn the said carriages.

LOSS OF THE ARCTIC, UNITED STATES STEAM-SHIP AND 300 LIVES.

The Cleopatra, which arrived from Quebec at Liverpool on Thursday, brought melancholy tidings—the loss of the American steam-ship Arctic, of the Collins passage line, and the loss of 300 lives. It appears that the Arctic came into collision with the French screw merchant-ship Vesta, in a fog off Cape Race, on the 27th ultimo. At first it was thought that only the Vesta had suffered; but it was soon found that three large holes, two below water, had been made in the bow of the Arctic; and that it would be impossible to save her. The pumps were attached to the engine, and the ship was urged onwards for Cape Race; but the water put out the fires, and the ship settled down into the sea. Her commander, Captain Luces, refused to leave her, and would not even allow his son to be taken off by Mr. Baaham, the second officer, who escaped in a boat, with 26 others. Another boat containing 19 joined company; and under Mr. Baaham's guidance they reached Renews, near Cape Race, after being two days and two nights at sea. Of the 45 saved, 31 were seamen. Vessels were instantly despatched to look after the ship and sufferers; but not a vestige was found. The Vesta, fortunately, was able to repair her great damage, and to steam slowly to St. John's. But after the collision, thirteen of the crew and some passengers took to the boats, intending to make for the Arctic: one boat sank at once; the other got under the bows of the Arctic and was destroyed.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE RESCUED BY WOMEN.

The Edgartown *Vineyard Gazette* gives the following detailed account of the circumstances of the escape at Holmes's-hole, of the slave secreted on board the bark Franklin, bound from Jacksonville to Bath:—"After the escape of the slave from the Franklin, he landed on West Chop, and proceeded to Gay-head, where he entered a swamp and remained concealed for several days. On the 18th inst. a warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff Lambert, of Chilmark, for his arrest on a charge of larceny, the offence alleged being the stealing of a boat from the Franklin. With this warrant in his pocket, Sheriff Lambert proceeded in search of his slave. He went to Gay-head, but did not enter the swamp; indeed, he did not know, not having been informed, at least positively, that the slave was there. He, however, searched in vain for the fugitive during the day, and as night came on proceeded to his home. Just previously to, or at the very moment when the warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff Lambert, two women emerged from the lovely village of Holmes's-hole, and, after lingering a moment in the suburbs, were furnished with a vehicle, into which they entered, taking with them some food, a woman's dress, bonnet, &c. They had heard of the slave, and were determined to save him from capture, if possible. After entering the vehicle, they drove with all speed to the swamp at Gay-head. On arriving there, they endeavoured in vain to persuade a man to enter the swamp and inform the slave that some friends were outside ready to convey him to a place of safety. The women, knowing there was not a moment's time to lose, then boldly entered the swamp—all marshy and wet, and overgrown with briars and thorns as it was—and after a short search found the slave, who endeavoured to escape from them; but, after being furnished with food, and learning that the heroic women were his friends, ready to assist in his escape from the officer of the law, he conferred with them. The woman's dress and bonnet were soon placed upon him, when they all emerged from the swamp, and, jumping into the waggon, drove direct to Mansfield Bits, and entered a boat, with a good pilot on board, which the same women had engaged to meet them at that place before leaving Holmes's-hole. After the arrival of the boat at New Bedford, the women took the slave to the residence of an abolitionist, and arrangements were made by him which resulted in the forwarding of the slave to Canada."

THANKSGIVING FOR THE HARVEST.—The deacons of Bloomsbury Chapel have sent to the committee of the North London or University College Hospital, by R. W. Cook, Esq., out of consideration for the large demands on the hospital occasioned by the late severe epidemic, the sum of £50, a portion of the contribution by the congregation on Sunday, the 1st inst., after a sermon by the Rev. William Brock, as a thanks offering for the late abundant harvest.

The Revenue.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended October 10, 1853, and 1854.

	YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 10th.			
	1853.	1854.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£ 21,032,896	£ 20,193,641	£ ...	£ 839,255
Excise	15,398,729	15,526,392	£ 128,163	£ ...
Stamps	7,066,715	6,998,567	£ ...	£ 68,148
Taxes	3,171,051	3,184,606	£ ...	£ 16,445
Property Tax	5,620,852	5,972,093	£ 1,351,241	£ ...
Post-office	1,041,000	1,240,000	£ 299,000	£ ...
Crown Lands	402,888	271,572	£ ...	£ 131,316
Miscellaneous	191,940	158,197	£ ...	£ 36,143
Total Ordinary Revenue	53,926,071	54,613,168	£ 1,778,404	£ 1,091,307
Imprest and other Money	743,352	768,775	£ 25,423	£ ...
Repayments of Advances	2,037,412	1,341,472	£ ...	£ 695,940
Total Income	56,706,835	56,723,415	£ 1,803,827	£ 1,787,247
Deduct Decrease			£ 1,787,247	£ ...
Increase on the Year		16,580	£ ...	
	QUARTERS ENDED OCTOBER 10th.			
	1853.	1854.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£ 5,663,113	£ 5,813,006	£ ...	£ 150,107
Excise	4,810,083	5,164,995	£ 354,912	£ ...
Stamps	1,736,173	1,748,269	£ 12,096	£ ...
Taxes	129,219	116,680	£ ...	£ 12,539
Property Tax	1,947,354	2,817,040	£ 569,686	£ ...
Post-office	236,000	344,000	£ 108,000	£ ...
Crown Lands	50,000	61,572	£ 11,572	£ ...
Miscellaneous	57,088	36,947	£ ...	£ 20,741
Total Ordinary Revenue	14,506,662	15,502,509	£ 1,056,266	£ 183,887
Imprest and other Money	107,759	92,216	£ ...	£ 15,543
Repayments of Advances	582,519	275,372	£ ...	£ 307,148
Total Income	15,319,908	15,870,096	£ 1,056,266	£ 506,078
Deduct Decrease			£ 506,078	£ ...
Increase on the Quarter		550,188	£ ...	

An Account showing the Net Revenue and other Receipts of the Quarter ended 10th October, 1854; and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended July 5, 1854, viz.:—

Great Britain £166,555
Ireland £166,565

Balance of Instalments of Exchequer Bonds appropriated by Parliament to Supply Services, remaining unissued on July 5, 1854.....
Income received in the Quarter ended October 10, 1854.....
Instalments received in the Quarter ending October 10, 1854, for Exchequer Bills issued.....
Amount of Exchequer Bills (Supply) issued in the Quarter ending October 10, 1854.....

Balance, being the deficiency upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued, but reducible by the amount of the Sinking Fund (£264,670) included in the said Charge, to the Sum of £2,195,913

Amount applied out of the Net Income for the Quarter ended October 10, 1854, to redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) for the Quarter ended July 5, 1854, exclusive of £281,196, the surplus charged to the Sinking Fund for the said Quarter, similarly applied.....

Amount applied to pay off Exchequer Bills (Ways and Means) issued in the Quarter ended July 5, 1854.....

Amount applied to Supply Services in the Quarter ended October 10, 1854:—
Out of the Consolidated Fund, £6,106,975
Out of Exchequer Bonds 3,399,165

Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended October 10, 1854, viz:—

Permanent Debt..... £5,846,194
Terminable Annuities 1,265,682
Interest on Deficiency Bills 7,450

Sinking Fund 264,670
The Civil List 100,117
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund 470,280

Advances for Public Works, &c. 553,408

Balance of Instalments of Exchequer Bonds, appropriated by Parliament to Supply Services, remaining unissued on October 10, 1854.....

Surplus Balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the Quarter ended October 10, 1854, viz:—

Great Britain £134,363
Ireland £134,363

COURTS-MARTIAL ON BOARD THE DAUNTLESS.

The courts-martial on matters arising out of the Dauntless, were brought to a close on Wednesday. Lieutenant Knight was found guilty on the following charges:—That on the 17th September, he brought “on board her Majesty’s hulk Victorious two improper women; and did act improperly towards such women in supplying them with wine and spirits in immoderate quantities when so on board the said hulk; the same being scandalous actions, in derogation of God’s honour and in corruption of good manners;” and that he appeared without “his proper uniform, and without having obtained the requisite permission dispensing with the

wearing such uniform.” In consideration of his previous high character, the sentence of the Court-martial was, that Lieutenant Knight’s name should be placed at the bottom of the list of the lieutenants of the Royal Marines.

The charge against Lieutenant Jocelyn Jervis White Jervis, R.N., was, that he, being in command at the time, had suffered two women of improper character to remain on board after sunset; and that, having become aware of their presence between one and four o’clock, he did not report the same to the commanding-officer. Lieutenant Jervis was acquitted of these charges.

The charges against Lieutenant William Butler Elphinstone, R.N., were, that he, while senior officer on board the Victorious hulk, did permit the woman to remain on board after sunset; did not report the fact to his superior officer; and allowed wine and spirits to be supplied to the woman from the ward-room in immoderate quantities. The court deliberated for an hour, and then pronounced this decision:—“The court is of opinion that the charge is partly proved against Lieutenant William Butler Elphinstone, inasmuch as, although he remonstrated against the disgraceful proceedings mentioned in the charge, he did not with sufficient promptitude ascertain whether he was or was not the senior officer at the time he was applied to by the chaplain; and that he did not, as such senior officer, prevent, by the exercise of his authority, such disgraceful proceedings. And the court doth adjudge that the said Lieutenant Elphinstone be admonished; and the said Lieutenant William Butler Elphinstone is hereby admonished accordingly.

THE GATESHEAD CATASTROPHE.

The fear of further danger from fire or explosion is now removed; the military have been withdrawn, and the ruins are left under the care of the police. Many gable walls left standing are to be pulled down. The remains of another body was found on Wednesday, but nothing led to its identification. Bones, and portions of dress are frequently met with, in mere fragments.

The remains of Mr. Bertram have not been discovered. He and Mr. Haggie, the mayor, were standing in Hill-gate together, directing the operations of the firemen; and, a very few minutes before the explosion, the mayor said to him, “Stay here till I go to see how the engines work in the Church-walk.” “Very well,” said Mr. Bertram, “but just take a pinch of snuff,” producing his box for the purpose. The mayor then left the spot. In a few moments the explosion occurred; and, since then, the only trace of Mr. Bertram has been the finding of his snuff-box, which he could hardly have had time to put back into his pocket.

The cause of the explosion is still undiscovered; but Mr. Lee Pattison, an eminent chemical manufacturer, has given evidence before the coroner that seem to account for it. His opinion was that no one of the substances stated to have been contained in the warehouses was explosive *per se*, and that no two or three of them would become explosive by being roughly mixed together; he had made several experiments. He had melted nitrate of soda; and when perfectly fluid and red hot, he had poured it into melted brimstone, and there had been produced, certainly, intense heat, but no explosion. He had introduced into melted nitrate of soda, when red hot, guano, melted zinc, and coal tar; and there had been no explosion. There simply took place what chemists know by the term “deflagration”—combustion by sparks. Another element was wanted, and that element was water. He took a small crucible, into which he put a small quantity of water containing incandescent nitrate of soda deflagrating with sulphur, and the moment the water was introduced, the vessel was shattered to pieces with a loud explosion. Exactly the same result took place when the experiment was tried in an earthen jar.

He read a paper by Professor Hare, of Princeton, New Jersey, on the explosiveness of nitre, as illustrated by the fire in New York, July, 1854. The facts had a close resemblance to the explosion at Gateshead. There were about fifty tons of nitrate of potash, which water falling upon the nitre was instantly converted into steam of a more highly explosive character than gunpowder. Military men had said that eight tons of gunpowder would have been required to produce the effects of the Gateshead explosion. Mr. Pattison went into a calculation to show that the same effect would be produced by a ton and-a-half of water falling on the incandescent nitre. He thought there was no difficulty in imagining that quantity of water finding its way into the vault; and, after much thought and reflection, he was decidedly of opinion that that was the cause of the explosion.

The inquest has been again adjourned till Monday week, that the gentleman deputed by Lord Palmerston should have ample time to ascertain whether or no gunpowder had been an agent in the explosion. At a meeting of the Newcastle Town Council, special thanks were voted to the military for their eminent services; the vote to be communicated to Lord Hardinge through Major-General Arbuthnot, in order that it may be read at the head of every regiment in the kingdom.

THE REV. CHARLES WICKSTEED, has been compelled by continued severe indisposition to resign his pastoral charge of the Unitarian congregation assembling at Mill-hill Chapel, Leeds.

THE REV. THOMAS HALL, of Rugeley, Staffordshire, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation of Hartshill, Warwickshire, and intends commencing his stated ministry there on the first Sabbath in November.

Accidents and Offences.

At the Middlesex sessions, three boys, two of them eight years of age and the third thirteen, have pleaded guilty to picking pockets in the Strand, in front of Ackermann’s print-shop.

A child, aged three years, belonging to a woman named Henry, died near Toome, Ireland, a few days ago, from intoxication! The grandmother, mother, and aunt of the child were all drunk at the same time.

Elizabeth Clear has been sent to prison for a very heartless robbery. She undertook to nurse a poor sempstress who was attacked with cholera; and while the patient was helpless, the nurse plundered her of all the best of her little stock of clothing.

Three butchers—James Martin, George Ware, and Robert Ware—sent up to Newgate Market, for sale, the flesh of a bullock found dead in the Thames: they were brought before Alderman Carden, and have been committed for trial.

William Game, a labourer, at Little Waldingfield, Essex, who has for some time past been in a depressed state of mind, on Friday last, murdered his wife and then cut his own throat. They had two children, besides each having had two by former marriages.

An explosion of a fatal character took place on Thursday morning at about eleven, at the caoutchouc factory at Tottenham, belonging to Messrs. Warne and Co. The chief engineer is dangerously hurt. The second engineer killed, and the stoker mortally injured.

The complaints against the Working Man’s Emigration Society have become so frequent, that Mr. Corrie, the Clerkenwell Magistrate, has advised some of the complainants to file a bill in Chancery against the trustees. The poor people say that though they pay money in, they can neither recover it nor get a passage.

A swell mobster has obtained from Messrs. Etheridge, and Mr. Rossi, jewellers, Norwich, a quantity of gold watches. In each case they were sent by a respectably-dressed young man, in response to a note from “Mrs. Ives,” who desired “some gentlemen’s gold watches for her inspection,” might be sent by Mr. W. Ives. “Mr. Ives” turns out to be a swindler, and has obtained property to the value of £200.

Considerable sensation has been produced at Cardiff, in consequence of the arrest of a woman named Sarah Winter, who stands charged, on a coroner’s inquisition, with the wilful murder of her own infant daughter at Brecon, and for whose apprehension the Home-office has offered the reward of £50. The singular part of the story is that upon first coming to Cardiff she took lodgings at the Steam-packet beer-house, in which house a constable, who went to that town in pursuit of her, also took up his quarters.

Near Faringdon, the other evening, the spirited horses attached to a carriage containing the lady of B. B. Williams, Esq., of Buscot-park, and her daughter, ran away. Mrs. Williams, in endeavouring to find the reins, fell out of the carriage, cutting her head and face severely. Miss Williams, who is scarce thirteen years old, evinced the greatest presence of mind. After a few moments she climbed on the box, felt for the reins—it being dark—and succeeded, after much difficulty and not less hazard, in finding and extricating them, and then, with the united efforts of the party, fortunately arrested their further frightful career.

In March last, Caton, a fire-work maker in Charles-street, Westminster-road, and two children, were killed by an explosion while making fireworks; in July, there was another though a less serious explosion in the place; in spite of these occurrences, the widow Caton continues the dangerous trade, apparently in a careless manner too. The terrified neighbours have invoked the aid of the police, who have visited the place, and seen enough to warrant their interference. Mrs. Caton appeared before the Lambeth magistrate last week; but he allowed the summons to stand over, in order that the widow might have an opportunity to cease her unlawful practises.

The Ajax, iron paddle-wheel steam-ship, Captain Rochford, belonging to the Cork Company, struck on a reef of rocks about 200 yards S.W. of the Mewstone, on Friday afternoon, on her passage from London to Plymouth. The Government steam-tug Confiance, was sent to her assistance, and brought on shore 150 passengers; she has in all about 250, and a full cargo. All endeavours to get her off had proved ineffectual. The accident was through keeping too near the shore. Captain Hooker, her commander, was on leave. Sixty of her passengers were bound to Sydney, in the Thomas Boddington, chartered by the Government, and now lying in the Sound. The Ajax was going at the rate of nine knots an hour when she struck.

An extensive robbery has been effected on the premises of Mr. Baumgart, the well-known jeweller of 223, Regent-street. About a fortnight ago, he let some apartments over his shop to three well-dressed men. It appears that the shop is separated by the other part of the house, and is left at night. On the arrival of the shopman at about 8 o’clock on Monday morning, he proceeded to take down the shutters, when to his astonishment he found the place in the utmost disorder, watches, rings, and jewellery, being strewn about in all directions. A thick-knotted rope hung from a large aperture in the ceiling, which had been cut away sufficiently to admit the body of a man.

Several burglars’ instruments, consisting of centres, chisels, jemmies, and a small saw, had been left, and about 150 gold watches, a number of gold chains, rings, and pins, of the value of £1,500, were missing.

HALIFAX.—A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We are glad to learn from a bill which has been sent to us that the Rev. W. Walters, of Halifax, is about delivering a series of lectures to the working-classes on Sunday afternoon, in the Odd Fellows' Hall of that town. The topics are to be as follows:—"There is a God—He is the working-man's best friend. The Bible is a Divine Revelation—it is the working-man's best book. The Sabbath is a Divine Institution—it is the working-man's best day. There is a Devil—he is the working-man's worst enemy. Man is a Sinner—this is the working-man's greatest evil. Salvation is God's Gift—it is the working-man's richest possession." The attendance of the working-men and their families is especially invited. We shall be glad to learn that this example of using a secular building for religious purposes on the Sabbath afternoon is being followed elsewhere.

Postscript.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 16.—The Marines of the fleet have requested and obtained permission to take part in the bombardment of Sebastopol. Each ship will supply a company and eight guns, giving a total of 200 pieces.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.—A despatch from Prince Menschikoff states that up to the 9th instant Sebastopol had not been attacked, and that Russian reinforcements from Perekop were rapidly approaching to join him.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16.—M. Barbes, who left Paris on Friday evening, arrived here on Saturday morning last.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—Major-General Bristow set out yesterday, escorted to the frontier by an officer of the Civil Guard. Lord Howden has addressed a note to the Government, demanding that the slave trade shall be treated as piracy.

PROMOTION AND REWARD TO LORD RAGLAN.

The Standard says: "It is understood that Lord Raglan will be raised to the rank of Field Marshal after the operations at Sebastopol. The committee of the House of Commons reported in favour of additional field marshals of repute being made. We believe it is decided to give his lordship £50,000 in lieu of pension; his private fortune was merely £10,000." It will be quite early enough to talk of voting more public money to Lord Raglan when he has taken Sebastopol, and cleared the Russians out of the Crimea.—*Daily News*.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

At last we have a probable account of the whereabouts of Prince Menschikoff. An abstract of one of his despatches, published in the St. Petersburg Journal of the 11th inst., states that on the 3rd he was between Inkermann and the Belbek. This is not improbable; such a position would still be at a safe distance from the allies. The St. Petersburg Journal is silent on the subject of the number of men he had with him. This silence, combined with his abstention from any attempt to harass or impede the march of the allies to Balaklava, shows that his force must be inconsiderable. A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg states that Menschikoff had announced that reinforcements were rapidly approaching him from Perekop; but their number is not stated. A report received yesterday from Odessa represents Osten-Sacken as having entered the Crimea with 40,000 men. This is irreconcileable with previous accounts from the same quarter. According to the earlier account, Osten-Sacken was waiting at Perekop for the forces he was to lead to the assistance of Menschikoff. One detachment was said to be on the march from Nikolaiev and Kherson, where it had been stationed with a view to its being moved either upon Odessa or Sebastopol, whichever should first be attacked by the allies. But the news of the arrival of this detachment at Perekop could not have reached Odessa at the time that the story of Osten-Sacken's entry into the Crimea was sent off from that town. Menschikoff may have called for an immediate advance of the Nikolaiev and Kherson detachment, but no other Russian troops could have reached the Crimea.—*Daily News*.

The accounts of the Russian demonstrations on the frontier of Galicia are contradictory. Travellers who have arrived at Vienna direct from Russia state that entrenchments on a great scale are being made along the Vistula, and capable of preventing any successful passage of the river from the opposite bank. More than ten thousand men are at work on them. The troops are moving by three routes towards the Austrian frontier—one being by railway from Warsaw to Molzki, another along the Michevo road, and the third along the Vistula. On the other hand, a paper published at Warsaw states the entrenchments at Siedomir and to the eastward have been discontinued, and that at a very recent date no regiments had reached that part of the line.

There is a pause in the news from the Russian side of the Bessarabian frontier. From Bucharest it is reported that the army under Omar Pasha continued to advance. There was also a rumour of an affair of outposts between Isacktcha and Tultscha, in which the Russians were said to have been driven back across the Danube; but this requires confirmation.

We (*Vienna Presse*) receive from Galatz, and a reliable source, the news that 700 bashi-bazouks, the vanguard of the Turkish army, advancing from Bucharest, Giurgevo, and Kalarasch, entered Ibraila on the 6th inst. The whole army is to be concentrated near Ibraila by the 18th.

TRADE IN RUSSIAN PRODUCE.

We are not premature in our counsel to capitalists to hold their hands from any advances on next year's shipments of Russian produce. We have now reason to believe that the British Government is about to take actual measures, which for some time have been anticipated as ultimately unavoidable, for stopping all indirect as well as direct traffic in that produce, brought overland, and shipped from neutral (if Prussia is to be termed neutral) ports.—*Globe*.

It is thought that during the war the importation of all Russian produce will be interdicted. In round numbers, the annual value of Russian exports by the frontier of Europe may be stated as between 12 and 13,000,000 in pounds sterling—the value of their imports from Europe as between 11 and 12,000,000 pounds sterling.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY IN THE EAST.

Dr. Smith, Director-General of the Army and Navy Ordinance Medical Department, has addressed a letter to the Times and other journals which contains the most specific details as to the supply of medical assistance, medicines, instruments of every kind, not less for the comfort of the wounded than for the cure where that is possible. The pamphlet of which Dr. Smith's circular consists gives a detailed list of all the instruments, surgical materials, drugs, liniments, medical comforts, stationery, dietary tables, rules, &c.; with a full description of means for the conveyance of wounded from the field, accompanied by two plates of the new waggons, which are models of ingenuity and considerate care. The list of instruments shews that every conceivable invention which could be usefully pressed into the service has been sent out. At the time of the battle of the Alma there were with the forces in the East 276 medical officers, being one to every 97 of strength; in the Peninsula, during the old war, there was one to every 164 of strength.

At the present moment, says Dr. Smith, there are 30 more medical officers on their way to Constantinople, and 15 more are waiting embarkation. Dr. Smith is happy in being able to state confidently that the medical officers at Scutari (21 in number) have at their command everything necessary to the treatment of the wounded soldier; hence there is no necessity whatever for any effort being made by the public to send out to Constantinople lint, old linen, &c.

The Times of this morning acknowledges the receipt of £4,200 towards the special fund for assisting the wounded, and says:—As the public have contributed so liberally, and as they have thrown upon us the responsibility of applying their subscriptions, it appears to us the best course to send to Constantinople one of the most trusty of our own staff, to take the office of almoner for the subscribers. He will render to them a perfect account of all his proceedings, the amount and mode of the expenditure, and the results.

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

The public funeral of Marshal St. Arnaud took place at Paris, on Monday. The body of the deceased Marshal reached the terminus of the Lyons railway at about eight o'clock. One of the waiting rooms leading into the inner court was appropriately fitted up as a Chapel Ardente for its reception. Owing to the short notice, the early hour fixed, and a raw foggy morning, the crowd assembled to witness the procession of Marshal St. Arnaud was not so great as might have been expected. The general appearance of the Boulevards was that of a *fête* day rather than a day of mourning. The procession was not very imposing, but it included a state carriage of the Emperor, drawn by six horses, and two other carriages with four horses each. A salute of thirteen guns from a battery stationed on the Place de la Bastille, announced that the body had been removed from the *catafalque* and deposited on the car. On reaching the Invalides the car was stationed in front of the gates, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired by a battery placed near the Quai d'Orsay. After the filing off of the procession, the body was received by the Governor of the Invalides, and carried by hand into the church by decorated sub-officers. Then it was placed on a *catafalque* in the middle of the nave before the altar. At the corners of the *catafalque* were the English Ambassador, Marshal Magnan, Admiral de Mackau, and General de Lewenstein, holding the cords of the pall; and with them were the four generals who had held the cords during the procession. Then it was placed on a *catafalque* in the middle of the nave before the altar. At the corners of the *catafalque* were the English Ambassador, Marshal Magnan, Admiral de Mackau, and General de Lewenstein, holding the cords of the pall; and with them were the four generals who had held the cords during the procession. Then it was placed on a *catafalque* in the middle of the nave before the altar.

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Last night's Gazette contains the copy of a letter written by Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador at Paris, to the French Foreign Minister, offering the condolence of her Majesty's Government on the lamented death of Marshal St. Arnaud; and of a letter, addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Lord Cowley in reply. Lord Cowley says:—If anything could mitigate the sorrow that must be felt by the Governments and people of France and England upon this occasion, it must be the satisfaction—though a mournful one—that the Marshal's last moments were preceded and cheered by the triumph of a victory which will always be glorious in the military annals of both

countries. To know Marshal St. Arnaud was to like him, for the courtesy and affability of his private life was as remarkable as his courage and firmness in the field.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

(From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.)

The returns for the last week from the metropolitan districts furnish evidence of a steady, if not a rapid improvement in the public health. The deaths, which numbered 1,532 in the previous week, declined to 1,394 in that which ended last Saturday; but the mortality still exceeds the average of former years by more than 300 deaths, and it is also greater than the mortality of the same week in 1849, when the number had fallen to 1,075.

Last week cholera was fatal in 249 cases, diarrhoea in 102. The deaths from the former disease were registered in the last two weeks in the five divisions of London in the following proportions:—In the western districts 59 and 46, in the northern 26 and 14, in the central 31 and 14, in the eastern 95 and 50, and on the south side of the river 200 and 115. In the second week of October, 1849, the deaths reported as caused by cholera were 110.

Scarlatina prevails to some extent in London, and the mortality from it exhibits a weekly increase. In the last three returns this disease numbered 88, 106, and 112. This is considerably more than the average.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A court-martial on the officers of the arctic expedition commenced at Sheerness yesterday, on board the flag-ship Waterloo. The first charge gone into was one against Captain M'Clure, and the officers and crew of the Investigator, the charge being for abandoning his ship. They were acquitted, having acted under superior orders, and the crew being in an unhealthy state. They were also eulogised for their exertions.

The next charge was against Captain Henry Kellett and the officers and crew of the Resolute, for abandoning that ship and her tender, the Intrepid. The Deputy Judge-Advocate read the finding, as follows:—“The court is of opinion that no blame whatever is attributable to Captain Kellett, his officers and crew; that Captain Kellett acted under the peremptory orders of Sir Edward Belcher, his superior officer, and that no other course was open to him; and the court adjudges him, his officers and crew, to be fully acquitted.”

The court then proceeded with the trial of Captain Sir E. Belcher, for his conduct in abandoning the ship Assistance and her tender the Pioneer, and for directing the abandonment of the ships Investigator and Resolute, and the tender Intrepid. Commander Richards was under examination when the court adjourned until this morning.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Foreign-office, Downing-street. The Ministers present were,—the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Newcastle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir William Molesworth, and Earl Granville. The Council sat three hours and a half.

The deacons of Bloomsbury Chapel, have, in addition to the £50 contributed by the University College Hospital, sent a shilling for £27 to the Orphan Working School, “believing the charity would have extra demands upon its resources at the present time,” as a further portion of the collection after a sermon by the Rev. William Brock, on the 1st instant.

We are authorised to contradict a statement which lately appeared in an evening paper relative to the health of Lord Dudley Stuart. He is not “lying dangerously ill at Stockholm,” as has been represented. Letters recently received communicate the intelligence that his lordship has been indisposed but that he is recovering.—*Daily News*.

The Earl of Abingdon died last evening at Wytham Abbey, near Oxford, in his 71st year. His lordship was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Berks and High Steward of the Borough of Abingdon. His lordship is succeeded by Lord Norreys, M.P. for Abingdon, which occasions a vacancy in the representation of that borough.

The damage done by the late fire at Memel is estimated at 6,000,000 thalers, the greater part of which is covered by insurances. Most of the houses of business there have stopped payment for the present, and a number of counting-houses are now to be found on board of vessels in the Dange.

A letter from Coblenz of the 14th inst. says:—Yesterday evening, the North American ambassadors—Mr. Buchanan from London, and Mr. Maisqu from Paris, arrived here with a part of their suites. They put up at the ‘Giant,’ and are expecting Mr. Soulé from Madrid to join them this day.

The Austrians are building forts round Cracow; one of them is called Fort Kosciusko! Can the Austrians pronounce that name without a blush?

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

We continue to be very scantily supplied with foreign grain, that stocks in granary are fast working off, and we look for our granaries being presently cleaned out.

Our trade to-day is very firm for every article, and prices generally may be considered higher than on Monday last.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 840 qrs.; Foreign, 2,590 qrs. Barley, English, 1,780 qrs.; Foreign, 1,840 qrs. Oats, English, 210 qrs.; Irish, 2,380 qrs.; Foreign, 3,240 qrs.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. Griffiths, jun." His letter was too late for our last number, or would have been inserted. Perhaps it is best now to let the matter drop.

We have not room this week for "The Poor Man's Church and Smock Frocks."

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1854.

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a singular dearth of information as to the progress of the siege of Sebastopol. In fact, since the issue of our last number no authoritative official information from the Crimea has come to hand, unless a despatch reported to have been received at Vienna from Lord Raglan, dated the 6th instant, and stating that the siege would be opened in a few days, be considered as such. Up to the 9th, no attack had been made; but the delay is accounted for by the formidable nature of the preparations required, such as transporting heavy siege guns over the heights that overlooked the fortress, waiting for the numerous reinforcements said to be on their way to the Crimea, and intrenching the allied camp against any sudden assault from Prince Menschikoff. We are equally in the dark as to the extent of the reinforcements the Russian general is likely to have received, and whether our own reserve troops have safely surmounted the perils of the stormy Euxine. The progress of the campaign thus far, must, however, strengthen the confidence of the public both in the skill and energy of the allied commanders. We may be sure they will, sooner or later, satisfactorily account for all apparent delays.

Taking, however, the Russian view of the campaign, matters wear a very different aspect. Prince Menschikoff, though still obliged to keep at a safe distance from the camp of the allies, claims the masterly flank movement of Lord Raglan as a Russian triumph—being, in sooth, a retreat before his present forces! The French, he says, reached Balaklava by sea. He has, also, a *Te Deum* sung at Odessa, in consequence of his having compelled the allies to retire from Fort Constantine, into which it is possible a few stray shots may have been fired. Such are the childish deceptions practised upon the Russian people. Happily, the truth must at length be known, in spite of the despotism of the Czar and the rigid surveillance of his police.

The Russian policy of the Berlin Cabinet is producing its natural results. The Austrian Government, emboldened by the state of the affairs in the Crimea, speaks its mind in unmistakeable language, and tells Frederick William that it will proceed without him. Thereupon a ministerial crisis ensues at the Prussian capital. M. Manteuffel retires, and withdraws his resignation, which means, we suppose, that the champagne-loving King finds it necessary to alter his course. He certainly does not repose upon a bed of roses. Austrian journals openly and vehemently assail his policy, "own correspondents" talk familiarly of a war between the two great German Powers, Paris indulges increasingly in visions of a French army on the Rhine and the re-establishment of Poland, and our own semi-official organs point to measures for interdicting the importation of Russian produce.

The controversy respecting the medical arrangements for the army in the East has not yet terminated. Against the announcement of the prodigious quantity of stores sent out from this country, are to be placed the sad narratives of independent witnesses of the sufferings and privations of the wounded at Constantinople. Probably the medical stores provided by the Government were abundant enough; only they were not in the right place when wanted. The *Times* cuts the gordian knot by sending one of its own staff to Turkey, to superintend the expenditure of the £4,000 subscribed for the relief of the wounded, in co-operation with the medical authorities: a singular illustration of the growing power of the Fourth Estate.

The public funeral of Marshal St. Arnaud, in the church of the Invalides, relieves the abundant horrors of war with a show of its pomp. The sombre pageant was as imposing as it could be in the absence of that enthusiasm of emotion which

made the public funerals of Nelson, Napoleon, and Wellington, so morally grand. But strange would it have been if the hero of the Boulevards could have been borne even to the grave of a victor, with signs of sincere regret. Regretted he may have been, in France as in England, for the services which so capable a man might render at a time like this—that unscrupulous courage and cruel resolution which made him the armed hand of the *coup d'état*, qualifying him also for the sterner requirements of war. On the antecedents of the man we might be silent at the tomb of the soldier; but remembering that that soldier was also the butcher of his fellow-citizens, at the bidding of an ambition more daring than Caesar's, we cannot hang up a cypress or laurel to keep his memory green. The best that can happen to St. Arnaud will be—forgetfulness.

We have once more a Government. The Sovereign and her Ministers have returned to London just at a moment to give the *Times* the undeserved credit of having recalled them by a scolding leader. The Queen left Balmoral on Friday morning, and reached Windsor on Saturday evening, having rested at Hull and Grimsby. At the former town, Her Majesty had to receive the mournful information that the loss of life in the late fire and explosion has been underrated—that probably not less than fifty lives were sacrificed at the instant, or of injuries received. The royal munificence was, as usual, exerted. In all, about £4,000 have been subscribed for the relief of the sufferers—scarcely adequate, we should suppose, to present necessities. The permanent reparation to the industrious poor of the loss of their homes, is a question that we hope will not suffer from the natural anxiety of the holders of property to effect an early arrangement with the insurance companies and municipality. Perhaps the general public could not better testify its sympathy with the stricken town, and its sense of social duty, than by subscribing to a scheme for building workmen's homes in Tyneside.

The Earl of Granville has followed the example of his chief by discoursing to his neighbours on the war and the prospects of peace; but has deviated from that example by professing the opinion that our demands upon the enemy should rise with his resistance—a proposition rather post-prandial than statesmanlike. The leader of the Opposition has also broken silence, and in a most unexpected place; namely a company of Licensed Victuallers, to whose "claims" he promised careful consideration,—possibly in ignorance that the metropolitan republicans repudiate their organ's zeal for Protestantism.

At a Castle Hedingham dinner—famous for the candour of its orators—the new Protestant plot has been further disclosed; the Rev. John Cox openly rejoicing that the Church flagstaff is in the hands of the "talented" Disraeli; and the immaculate Mr. Pocock, of Harwich and Maldon, exulting *& la Menschikoff*, over the expulsion of Jesuitism from the Cabinet. But the most amusing incident of this always amusing feast, was the speech of Mr. W. Beresford—a penitential confession and a braggart invective. The object of the latter was Sir James Graham,—and he, by significant reference to "a friend," has compelled retraction of the epithet "coward," which alone seems to have been Sir James's demand; whence we may infer, that to be called "sinister," "brazen," "meretricious," and "impudent," he has less objection than to the use of fire-arms.

By unopposed election for the county of Forfar, Viscount Duncan is once more entitled to write himself M.P.—and than he, few better deserve the honour. We hope that before sunset to-morrow, the electors of Frome will have conferred the same right on Mr. Donald Nicoll; and we exhort them, in the intervening hours, to spare no exertions for that end.

In respect to religious gatherings, October is a kind of supplement to May. Half-yearly meetings abound. Elsewhere we report, at as great a length as our space will allow, the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, and of a Conference of Dissenting ministers and laymen to discuss the spiritual destitution of the metropolis. At the former, a wide range of subjects came up, including the Crystal Palace, Maynooth, persecution of Protestants in France, the opening of Oxford University, the Waldensian churches, Turkish missions, and ecclesiastical matters in Germany. It will be seen that there are projects on foot to originate a new Evangelical Hall at Oxford University, which will unite Churchmen and Dissenters; and to send a formal deputation to Louis Napoleon in the interest of persecuted French Protestantism. The conference on the religious necessities of London was scarcely equal to the subject, but is to be followed by other meetings of a like character. The measures proposed for bringing the working classes into contact with religious agencies are mentioned elsewhere. They do not include any new organizations. While we write, the Congregational Union is holding its autumnal session at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

With the advent of windy days and foggy nights, we must expect fresh tales of disaster on shore and sea; but none to come can exceed, we hope, in mournfulness, that of the Arctic steamship—foundered off Newfoundland through collision with the Vesta, the loss of more than three hundred lives ensuing. A lesser disaster is the wreck of the Ajax, on Friday last, on her passage from Cork to Plymouth. Let us hope that both on deck and rail, increased vigilance may arrest the peril that increases as the year wanes.—The authors of the intended Enniskillen catastrophe, we may add, are believed to be known; the verdict of the coroner's inquest names seven men as parties to the atrocity.

The excitement of the Danish struggle grows more intense: the Chambers have ordered, by about 80 to 6, the impeachment of ministers, and the King is not less unpopular than his advisers. To find another point of interest in foreign lands, we must cross to the antipodes, where, it appears, the curse of gold is working with an intensity foreseen but by few, and by still fewer predicted. Diseased flocks, dissolute manners, the extremes of extravagance and poverty, wealth pining for luxuries common enough in poorer climes, vice ripening to crime, are among the last reported features of life in Australia; but, happily, not the only features, nor the most symbolical.

THE WOUNDED AND THE BEREAVED.

IMPATIENT as the British public have become for more decisive intelligence from the Crimea, we venture to think the suspense of the last few days a mercy to be thankful for, rather than a disappointment to be grumbled at. It is well that some of our despatches should tell of other things than victory—well that we are not hurried on breathlessly from triumph to triumph, and thus prevented from catching sight of anything but the "glory" of war. The vivid descriptions we have had from "special correspondents" of the Battle of the Alma—the private accounts sent home by men engaged in that terrible conflict, and which have found their way into the public journals—the brief but touching letters in which surviving comrades announce to bereaved families the loss they have sustained—the sickening pictures drawn of the state of the battle-field at the close of the engagement—these, taken with the official lists of the killed and wounded, have tended to give peoples' thoughts a salutary direction during the last few days, and to rouse into activity the better sympathies of our common nature. We rejoice that our modern modes of communicating information have made us acquainted not merely with grand results, but with heart-rending details—that we have not merely rushed with the allied armies up the heights of the Alma, but that we have also moved leisurely among the dying and the dead, have accompanied the wounded in crowded transports from the Crimea to Scutari, have walked those capacious hospitals, to watch the sufferings of the mutilated and the maimed—and have had full leisure to gaze upon the darker and more painful, as well as the more brilliant and exciting, aspects of war. It will serve, we hope, to subdue somewhat that hot fever of the blood into which victory throws us, and prevent us from taking a single step in the career upon which we have entered, in ignorance of the immense amount of misery attendant on our progress.

The battle of the Alma having been carried on till sunset, the greater part of the wounded were obliged to be left through the night as they fell; their gaping wounds and mangled limbs exposed to the rawness of the night air, and their raging thirst unsleaked by a drop of water. Removed from the field during the next day, they were too many to obtain careful surgical attention. During a four days' voyage to the Bosphorus, they were hardly waited upon by doctor or nurse—and even at Scutari, where they arrived in a pitiable condition, they were called upon to endure much from an unexpected want of skilled assistance and necessary comforts. The feelings of the nation have been harrowed by the thrilling recital of these poor men's sufferings—and much indignation has been excited against the remissness of the government for not having made ample provision for an exigency which they must have foreseen. But sympathy has also taken a more pleasing form—and, without waiting for formal solicitation, has hastened to procure for our languishing soldier such relief as money can purchase for them. The mischance which has deprived the wounded of the aid they so much needed cannot, we fear, be denied—the carelessness inferred from it is far more improbable. We are informed by Dr. Smith, the Director-General of the Army and Ordnance Medical Department, that an ample sufficiency both of medical attendants, and of medical stores and supplies was sent out with the expeditionary army—and it seems likely enough, that both were in plenty, if they could only have been in the right place at the right time. That they were not forthcoming just when and where they were suddenly required, appears to imply mismanagement

somewhere—but the lamentable fact may also have resulted from a stern necessity. At any rate, it is conclusively established that our sick and wounded in the East are not to be left to the spontaneous liberality of the public in England, and we hope to hear, by the next "correspondence" from Constantinople, that every casualty has been rectified, and every comfort supplied.

Alas, for the bereaved! Into how many domestic circles have the recent news from the Crimea carried bitter and unavailing grief!—sorrow which, like that of Rachel, refuses to be comforted! What visions of horror have presented themselves to the too active fancy of surviving relatives during the last few nights!—the loved one, the pride of his parents, the idol of his sisters, the heart's-life of the betrothed, or, perchance, the husband or the father, cut down in a moment, disfigured and defaced, and then hurriedly buried in a far off land. These heavy penalties of war how hard to be borne in any case!—but in some, in many, perhaps in most, lacerated affections are also associated with gloomy prospects of future want. Many a widow and orphan will be compelled to weep over a double loss—the loss of a loved one, and the loss of that subsistence which he ministered to them. Bereavement and poverty inflicted by one and the same blow are the cruel lot of more than we should have courage to count up, even if we had the power. The first calamity is irreparable—the last it is possible for us to remove. We are glad to observe the general alacrity with which this public duty to the dead and to the bereaved is undertaken. At the very opening of the campaign, a subscription was opened for the wives and children of soldiers and seamen sent forth to the war, which, we believe, already exceeds the sum of £80,000. A more permanent provision is required for the families of the slain—and a more formal and solemn effort is demanded. Under these circumstances, it is gratifying to find that a Royal Commission has been appointed for the collection and distribution of "a Patriotic Fund," the members of which, representing all political parties, will be a guarantee for a wise and suitable appropriation of a nation's compassionate bounty.

It is some mitigation of the incalculable evils of war, that its incidents make an appeal to the tenderest sympathies, as well as to the savage passions, of our nature. It was particularly touching to read how, when the battle of the Alma was over, kindness, making no distinction between friend and foe, sought to assuage the sufferings which the previous day's battle had inflicted. "Had we been there," is the common reflection, "we, too, would have aided in that gracious work." But the same impulse which would prompt us to shelter a fallen soldier from the inclemency of an open sky, or to wash his wounds and give him water, should also prevail with us to comfort and assist those whom the hapless dead have left behind them. We may give full play to our better sympathies, without compromising our opinions on the lawfulness of war in the abstract, or on the policy of this war in particular. Where there has been the sternest disapprobation of the principles and the decisions which have involved this frightful loss of human life, there will also, we are persuaded, be the most active and benevolent effort made to diminish the evils which were deplored in anticipation, and, by an exercise of godlike compassion, to screen humanity from as large an amount as possible of the effects of its own madness. Happily, the few only are called upon to wield the sword—the many are summoned to the more blessed task of helping the helpless, comforting the distressed, succouring the needy, and raising the fallen. Whilst dropping a tear over man's wickedness, let us not be backward to alleviate, as we have opportunity, man's sorrow.

If anything can check the warlike enthusiasm which has seized all classes since the victory of the Alma, the heavy cost of life at which it was purchased ought to do so. And we doubt not that as the public mind becomes familiarised with the records of each battle-field, after as well as during the action, passion will yield its supremacy to reason, and if war we must, we shall do so only with infinite reluctance, and on the most cogent grounds. Whether we have or have not, in this instance, done well as a nation to aim a blow at the swelling greatness of the Czar, it is not now our business to discuss—but we trust that the little which the present generation have seen of the sterner features of battle will suffice to make them alive to their heavy responsibility, and anxious to protract war no longer, even for one moment, than may be necessary to secure a lasting peace.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PEOPLE.

ONCE more reverting, for the topic of an article that may profitably alternate attention with themes of war or policy, to the lately published Census Returns, we find at our hand a condensation of those bulky folios into a convenient quarto—a work executed by Mr. Thomas Mann, by authority of the Registrar-General, and issued (by Longman

and Co.) at a reasonable price. It preserves, with remarkable skill, all the interest, and nearly all the utility, of the original. It is rarely that abridgements retain the beauty, even if they do not also cripple the vitality, of their originals. But in this instance, that happy blending of philosophy, history, and poetry, with the statement of present and vulgar fact, which we took occasion to praise in a notice of the Commissioner's Report,—and which is almost as novel as it is agreeable to the student of social science,—is not only unimpaired, but even made more visible; and that without at all impinging on the severer qualities of the performance. We do not miss a single ingenious illustration or pleasant allusion from the pages that have been weeded of figures superfluous, and therefore perplexing, to the general reader.

One of the most interesting class of facts brought out by these investigations, is that indicated above. Walking up and down an island that has trebled its population in a hundred years,—the number of whose inhabitants has increased from seven millions in 1751, to twenty-one millions in 1851,—we are yet often tempted to ask, Where do the people live? We traverse perhaps, ten miles of richly cultivated country in a morning's ramble, and we meet not ten men, women, or children. We sit upon the edge of some happy cliff, and the sea seems not more sparsely peopled than the slopes and downs. We search with our eye, from the window of a railway car, for human habitations, and keep a mental reckoning of the towns and hamlets at which our travelling company is diminished or recruited. We cannot make it out,—not even when we recollect the great towns. We know the tale of their inhabitants by heart,—and it will not add up to half the sum of the total British population. As to the rest, we ask again, Where do they live, or where do they hide?

We are equally tempted to ask both of our town and country population, What do they do?—how do they live? It must be a frequent speculation with the meditative observer of human life, rolling in swollen torrents along the highways and byways of our great cities, creeping in sluggish rills through all provincial places. Everywhere but in those centres of population, there is as little show of industry as of numbers. There is at least an appearance of leisure, corresponding with the "easy amplitude of space." Labour seems to be in no hurry over its task, and to rest whenever it is weary. Commerce runs in few channels, and with no ostentatious noise or glitter. The honeysuckle-fronted cottage and the clean wide town, seem to owe more to nature than to man. And yet we know that not the street-folks of London, or the cellar population of Liverpool, eat such scanty bread as the children of the hind,—and that from these regions of pastoral quiet are sent up nearly all the material of city industry and life. In the populous place, the wonder is not how men can exist in seeming idleness, for there is no one who does look either in busy haste or in the use of a brief holiday,—but how sufficiency of occupation can be found for power so incalculable, and into what divisions its employments can be with accuracy divided.

To both these sets of musing questions, the Census Returns make answer—pleasantly feeding, if they do not satisfy, our meditative curiosity. Our readers already know into how many sections, and by what method, the Commissioners have classified the population. There will be found both in the larger and abridged report an ingeniously constructed map that will greatly aid them to realize this classification, as also the industrial distribution of the people so classified. By means of letters, shading, and symbols, the nature of the soil and the employment of the inhabitants over the whole surface of Great Britain, is vividly exhibited. A vast preponderance of white (green, in the coloured maps) shows how vastly preponderant is the country over the town. A large expanse of dark surface marks the seat of staple manufactures, stretching from Leeds to Liverpool. The regions of coal and copper, of iron and lead, of steel and shipping, are indicated in a similar manner. The figure of a fish, repeated at intervals nearly all round the coast, shows how fertile for the most part is the sea to which the poet has given the epithet "barren." The relative size of the towns is expressed by graduated circles; and each of the principal branches of occupation at each principal town, by neat and obvious symbols. Advancing from the map into the work of which it is so useful an appendage, we find that the town and country populations are now nearly equal—that of the towns being 10,555,288, and of the villages and detached dwellings 10,403,189. These villages,—or "aggregations of families round a church or chapel"—are 17,150 in number, and on an average two and a-half miles apart. The towns, of various magnitudes, number 815. There is, on an average, one town to twenty-one villages. An average town contains 12,953 inhabitants, and occupies an area of nearly four square miles. In the towns, there are five persons (and a fraction) to the acre—in the country, five (and a fraction) acres to each

person. The comparative density of town and country population is further expressed by the curious fact, that, in East London there are 185,751 persons to the square mile—in Bellingham, Northumberland, only eighteen! The comparative proximity of the population varies not alone with their numbers. In England, towns are distant from each other 252 yards. In 1801, it was 362 yards. To deliver 1,000 letters at 1,000 houses of average proximity, a man must, in 1801, have travelled 206 miles; in 1851, he would travel only 148 miles.

The tide of population flows steadily towards the great towns. There are in Great Britain seventy-towns of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards. In 1801, the population of these towns was 23 per cent. of the whole—it is now 34 per cent. Within the same period, London has added 1,403,373 to the number of its inhabitants. Of the 2,362,000 which it contained in 1851, only 1,457,000 were born within its limits. Much less than half are juveniles (967,000), and of them 812,000 were born in London; but of the adult population (1,395,000), more than half were born elsewhere—so that "only 645,000 men and women would be left in London if the recruits from other parts of the country (and the world) were marched back to their homes." From every country under heaven, people have come hither—but chiefly from the southern and eastern counties. In the northern, midland, and western counties, the large and busy towns arrest the streams of ambitious rustics. Another movement of population is that from Scotland to England. There are in the latter 130,087 natives of the former. The comparative size of the two populations being considered, the tendency of the Scotch to enter England is seventeen times as great as that of English to enter Scotland. The stream of Irish migration flows into both countries. There were 733,866 Irish in Great Britain in 1851,—314,610 more than in 1841; and of the former number, 71 in every 100 settle in England.

Into the interesting ramifications of these leading facts,—the truths, sentiments, and duties, suggested,—we cannot systematically enter. With the manual to which we have introduced him, the reader may pursue for himself the enquiries we have started; nor need we distrust his ability or disposition to moralize as well as muse. The new science of social physiology has received an invaluable contribution in the volumes which inform us, on authority, of nearly every phenomenon of British life; and we have no misgiving that the arts of philanthropy will not also be thereby improved and extended,—the perennial stream of benevolence keeping pace with the advances of a philosophy whose goal is the universal welfare!

HOSPITAL HEROISM.

ABOUT a fortnight since, there appeared in the shady side of the *Times* a letter from one of the staff of the Middlesex Hospital to a friend in the country, describing the state of affairs at that establishment during the height of the cholera epidemic. It has attracted comparatively little notice; the attention of the public and the exertions of journalists having been by this time transferred altogether from cholera to the Crimea. We are anxious that, so far as our readers are concerned, a story of remarkable energy, skill, and courage, shown in the wards of a London hospital, should not pass away into forgetfulness under the glare of a similar exhibition on a grander stage.

On the morning of the 1st of September, between the hours of eight and ten, ten cholera patients were admitted—and before night, twenty-two. Next morning the influx commenced early, and was nearly double. Fifty-two new cases were brought in,—and in such quick succession that "the cabs bringing them followed each other almost as in a procession." Sometimes one cab would contain two or more of a family—frequently parent and child—and "several were brought from a house where ten had been seized." On the third day,—which was Sunday,—the stream of admission was unabated; and towards evening, ninety-one had been admitted from the commencement—"not far from a patient every half-hour." It was now deemed necessary to check this terrible invasion,—and policemen were stationed in the worst infected parts to turn away the cabs to other hospitals. But still the stream of plague-stricken mortality poured in,—and room was made for it by the very severity of the visitation. Of the ninety-three cases admitted up to Sunday night, more than half had proved fatal—the dead-house was gorged—and the parish authorities had to carry the corpses away by night, in furniture waggons, ten at a time. The new patients were put into the beds of the dead, and even distributed, in faith of non-contagion, over all the wards. All this time, the courage of the over-worked doctors, nurses, and work-people had not for a moment flinched: not even from the loathsome filth of their wretched patients did they revolt. What a severity of trial they had yet to endure, and by what means they were helped to sustain it, we will let the narrator tell for himself.

It is a narration full of instruction and incitement for all who may be in a similar exigency of toil, care, and peril:

The exertions of the female attendants were most devoted; and, knowing the laborious measures called for in the treatment of cholera, you can judge what these were. But it was the same with all, male-servants as well as females, down to the solitary engineer working apart, and remaining at his post, of his own accord, till three in the morning, keeping up the supply for the warm baths. All laboured willingly, and without a sign of fear of contagion. The work of the male servants was truly exhausting: at all times were they to be seen carrying their melancholy loads, more dead than alive, up to the wards, and then bringing others down again in the fatal shell. By offering high wages the house steward tried to get fresh hands to relieve these overtired men, but from most of those to whom he applied he met with refusals; they were afraid; and so it was with nurses whom the matron wished to hire. For preserving the health of the sisters and nurses the matron adopted an excellent plan; she sent them off in cabs, in parties of about ten, to the outskirts of town for a few hours every day—some to Hampstead Heath, with their dinners; others to the Zoological gardens or to Primrose-hill. Besides, following the advice of the medical staff, extra allowances in chops, brandy, &c., were granted to all the attendants, resident officers, and others sleeping in the houses. How thankful we ought to be that the worst of the out-break had passed before a case originated in the hospital! What a panic might then have taken place among the nurses! Few of these escaped having diarrhoea; indeed, some of our most valuable sisters had to be kept in bed for it, but it was against their will, and for a short time only. And this strikes me as a remarkable proof of their spirit, or let me call it devotedness to their charitable work. They knew well that diarrhoea is a premonitory symptom of cholera, yet they would not relax their attentions to the patients with cholera till actually compelled to give up duty by the authority of the medical men.

THE FUGITIVE FACT RECOVERED.

We are enabled to satisfy "Healthseeker" and others. It is our good fortune to have scientifically erudite as well as attentive readers,—and by the courtesy of the learned few to reward the curiosity of the inquiring. A correspondent, writing from a place whose name, in his handwriting, we cannot decipher,—and another, writing from Stony Stratford—simultaneously point us to Baron Reichenbach's Researches, as a work in which we may find the origin of our impression as to the right position of a bedstead.

They are right. It is the great German, who—with the help of Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh, his English editor—has given impulse to a notion probably familiar to many unconscious of its author. In the "Researches on Magnetism, Electricity, &c., in their Relation to the Vital Forces," Part I., Treatise iii., we find an interesting account of experiments and observations, undertaken with a view to "establish fixed physiological laws in regard to the variable phenomena hitherto classed under the name of animal magnetism." The earth—it is reasoned,—as the greatest of all magnets, must exert an influence on all bodies subject to magnetism. In the persons of eight different patients the Baron detected,—or thought he detected,—the influence of this greatest of magnets. Two of the eight were men. The first—a M. Schul—had the troublesome habit of inverting himself in his sleep; so that in the morning he found his heels where he had laid his head. The Baron turned the bed,—and the sleeper was thenceforward blessed with quiet and refreshing slumber. M. Schmidt, who had caught the rheumatism in his right arm, was greatly relieved by the change of his couch from a position transverse to one parallel with the magnetic line—i.e., north and south. Of the six ladies, every one of them suffered visibly,—some of them violently,—from sitting or sleeping with their faces east or west. And the grave narrator of these amusing stories does not hesitate to ascribe the frequent fainting of females in churches to the circumstance of their looking towards the east as they knelt before the altar!

We have no disposition to dispute either the accuracy of the Baron's observation or the justness of his inferences. There is much probability, and some poetic beauty, in the doctrine that the human body, in repose, has definite relations to the earth and its atmosphere. But we apprehend that the number of individuals susceptible to these subtle influences is so small as to disentitle the doctrine to rank among the public laws of health. If any man feels the inclination to spin upon his bed like a compass-needle on its pivot, or wakes with symptoms of disorder for which he can find no cause, let him look to the mutual relation of his couch and the earth's axis;—but we are not prepared to recommend the twisting round of edifices built upon the sentiment that the East is the region of devotion. May not the unreasoning imagination have its magnetic laws, equally with the tyrant body?

At the suggestion of the Society of Arts, the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury have decided that it will be desirable to establish a permanent Educational Museum. The nucleus of such a museum has been already contributed by a large proportion of the exhibitors at the recent Educational Exhibition at St. Martin's Hall.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen and the Royal Family quitted Balmoral on Thursday morning, and arrived at Aberdeen at one o'clock, and at Edinburgh about seven in the evening. The Queen was accompanied by Lord Aberdeen and Lord Burghershah. On Friday morning her Majesty left Edinburgh for Hull, where she arrived about six p.m. After her Majesty had rested for a short time in her private apartments at the Station Hotel, Hull, she proceeded to the throne-room and received the addressed from the corporation and other official bodies. On Saturday morning the Queen visited the town, and at parting, on embarking at the corporation pier, testified the pleasure which she had experienced in her reception by conferring on the Mayor the honour of knighthood. Her Majesty arrived at Grimsby at half-past one; and, after inspecting the new docks, receiving an address from the corporation, and partaking of luncheon in the saloon, she proceeded, at a quarter to two o'clock, to the railway station, en route for London, by the Great Northern Railway, where the royal party arrived at half-past five. The Court is now at Windsor.

At the election for the county of Forfar, on Wednesday, Viscount Duncan was nominated by Lord Gordon Halliburton, seconded by Mr. David Baxter, and returned without opposition.

At a Privy Council held on Thursday in Dublin, the Lords Justices gave orders for the enrolling of the Irish militia.

The Earl of Aberdeen arrived in town on Saturday evening from the north.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli is claimed by the older Jews of this city as being a native thereof. Mr. David Lazarus tells us that he remembers his father, who was a very respectable general dealer, residing in Bartholomew-yard. The late Mr. Disraeli was a man of eminent literary abilities, as his works will prove. He must have retired early from business, or have given more of his daily time to the poets than the profits, looking at the extent of his reading.—*Western (Exeter) Times.*

It appears from a Parliamentary paper, that the expense of the Brevet in June last will be £17,712 13s. 4d. a year. The charges of the promotions amounted to £29,128 0s. 10d., from which the half-pay to be deducted amounts to £11,415 7s. 6d., leaving the expense £17,712 13s. 4d.

A new provision in the Common Law Procedure Act will forthwith take effect of some importance on lost instruments. It is enacted that, in case of an action founded on a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, it shall be lawful for the court or a judge to order that the loss of such instrument shall not be set up, provided an indemnity is given to the satisfaction of the court, or judge, or a master, against the claims of any other person upon such negotiable instrument.

The new Stamp Act came into operation last Wednesday. Among other points of importance, the distinction of duties on Bills and Notes not exceeding two months and those for longer dates is abolished, and all Bills and Notes, whether for long or short dates, are charged at one uniform rate of duty. The following is the new scale:—

	£	£	£ s. d.
Not exceeding	5	10	0 0 1
Exceeding 5 and not exceeding	10	25	0 0 2
25	50	60	0 0 6
50	75	..	0 0 9
75	100	..	0 1 0
100	200	..	0 2 0
200	300	..	0 3 0
300	400	..	0 4 0
400	500	..	0 5 0
500	750	..	0 7 6
750	1,000	..	0 10 0
1,000	1,500	..	0 15 0
1,500	2,000	..	1 0 0
2,000	3,000	..	1 10 0
3,000	4,000	..	2 0 0
and upwards			2 5 0

The Right Hon. Milner Gibson, M.P., has arrived in Wilton-crescent, from an extended cruise in the Mediterranean, in his yacht, the *Sapphire*.

The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers is expected in London next week from the south of France, we are glad to hear, in better health.

We have to record the death of Mr. Samuel Phillips, the editor of the catalogues of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Mr. Phillips was a writer of much ability—the author of papers in *Blackwood*, in the *John Bull*, in the *Morning Herald*, and of the *Times* reviews. He died at Brighton, suddenly, on the 14th inst., from hemorrhage of the lungs, aged 39. Mr. Phillips was a member of the University of Cambridge, although he did not take a degree there. He entered at Sydney Sussex College, but left before completing the period necessary for graduation. He devoted himself afterwards entirely to literature, and achieved a lucrative success.

The Rev. Dr. M'Dougall, Bishop designate of Borneo, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Before taking holy orders the reverend gentleman was a surgeon, having passed his examination at the College on June 8, 1839.

The *Jackson Sentinel* records a Chinese marriage in California:—In this town on Saturday last, Mr. Assim, a gentleman recently from the Flowery Kingdom, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to his fair countrywoman Miss Ah-How An-Kow, by Justice Husband. The lovely bride accompanied her maternal ancestor home, and the latter afterwards refused to deliver her blushing daughter to her expectant husband until he paid her debts. The matter was finally compromised, however, and Mr. Assim is now one of the happiest of the happy.

THE WAR.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

There is an entire absence of official news from the Crimea since the receipt of the despatches described in the postscript of our last number. Of course there are abundance of conflicting telegraphic reports. The following is the substance of intelligence from Constantinople of the 5th inst.:—"It was reported that 20,000 Russians, who had made a sortie from Sebastopol, were attacked and routed. It was thought that the surrender of Sebastopol would take place between the 13th and 16th of October. The Russians are decimated by cholera."

The following intelligence has reached Vienna through a Russian source:—"Up to the 7th nothing of importance had occurred in the Crimea; the attack on the outer works was to begin on the 9th. The extreme right of the allies leans on the slope of the mountains east of Balaklava, which run down like immense walls to Aloustra. The body of the right wing is at Kamara, and outposts are posted on the Black River. The centre occupies the roads leading from Kadikoi to Sebastopol, and from Bakhchisarai to Balaklava. The body of the left wing is at Karani; the outposts at Khutor. The artillery, which is already disembarked, consists of 24 to 48 pounders, with 800 and 1,000 balls each. The howitzers and mortars have 500 and 700 balls each. 15,000 gabions, 20,000 fascines, and 18,000 piles have been used in constructing the batteries. The allied army is not short of 100,000 strong, and has 140 siege and 120 field guns. The Russians have 34,000 men in Sebastopol, and 30,000 at Bakhchisarai. Reinforcements are daily expected. The Russians have 800 guns in Sebastopol, and 100 field guns with Menschikoff's army."

Accounts from Vienna, received on Friday, state:—"A despatch from Lord Raglan on the 6th announces that the siege works are sufficiently advanced to enable us to open fire in a few days (*sous peu de jours*). The aqueducts are cut off."

According to advices from Odessa of the 10th, there was a sharp cannonade on the 4th between some English steamers and the Quarantine Fort. This will very likely turn out to be no more than a trial of the range of some of the new guns against that fort.

A despatch from St. Petersburg of the 15th, states that nothing of importance had been undertaken against Sebastopol up to the 9th.

With respect to the delay in the siege of Sebastopol, it has been observed:—"Even supposing that ten days have been consumed in the construction of the siege batteries before they open their fire on the place; that period is by no means long. Two siege trains of heavy guns, said to amount in all to 140 pieces, are to be landed from the transports which brought them from Woolwich and Toulon, conveyed for a distance of six or seven miles over a chain of hills, and placed in position. The works required for the erection of such batteries, and for the protection of the troops must be considerable, even if the dry and rocky nature of the soil does not altogether obstruct the excavation of regular approaches and covered ways. In that case, which is the most probable alternative, the engineers will have to rely, as they did at Bomarsund, on artificial materials, such as sacks of earth, gabions, and fascines, all of which have to be transported from the ships. There is, however, every reason to believe that these measures are proceeding rapidly and successfully, and it deserves particular notice that we have heard nothing of any attempt on the part of the enemy to interrupt them. One Russian column made its appearance in the direction of General Cathcart's division, but it retired without coming to blows; and it seems clear that the breaching batteries may be so placed as to destroy the forts of the town without being exposed to their fire in return."

It is stated that fifty heavy guns, 650 sailors, and 2,000 marines have been landed from the fleet at Balaklava. The English army is close to Sebastopol, which is invested on the south; and batteries of heavy guns have been constructed. The enemy work at their fortifications night and day. They have formed sand batteries, and armed them with ship's guns, but the range of the allies' artillery is greater than that of the enemy. It is stated that Sebastopol is not entirely dependent upon the aqueducts for its supply of water, and that there are immense tanks in the fortress for the supply of the garrison.

Since they landed at Old Fort the allies have received reinforcements of 12,000 men from Varna, 8,000 from Burgas, and 6,000 from Constantinople. It is reported that 3,000 Egyptian cavalry were to join the allies at Balaklava on the 6th; that 4,000 men of the Egyptian artillery will be transported from Alexandria; and that the Egyptian and Tunisian troops reinforcing the allies amount to 12,000 men. All the reserves have left Varna for the Crimea, and two French regiments and one English are to leave the Piräus for the same destination. Fresh English troops were to be sent from Malta to Athens. At Marseilles the embarkation of troops continues.

Advices from Odessa, of the 3rd and 5th instant, state that General Osten-Sacken has received the command-in-chief of the Russian forces in the Crimea, and that Prince Menschikoff has received orders to confine his command to the defence of Sebastopol.

Advices from Odessa, of the 7th, state that Prince Menschikoff's right wing was at Baktchi Serai, his left wing at Alushta, his centre at Simpheropol, where reinforcements from Perecop will concentrate. The *Vienna Presse* has been informed by its correspondent that a victory of the Russians at Sebastopol had been celebrated on the 30th ult. in the churches of Odessa. This victory consisted in relieving Fort Constantine, which had been threatened by the allies. This victory was announced to the troops by an order of the day, in which it was stated that Prince Menschikoff had

compelled the enemy to withdraw from Fort Constantine to the south, and to renounce their design of besieging that fort.

A Russian despatch received at Vienna says that General Canrobert, after having chosen his point of attack, and made every disposition for the proper service of the siege, ordered that the enemy's outposts should be driven in to the main wall before Akhtiar on the 6th inst., and the construction of the batteries should be thereupon commenced. A second despatch denies that Anapa has been destroyed, and that any bombardment of the Quarantine Fort and outworks of the harbour of Sebastopol took place on either the 4th or 5th. The Russian reinforcements now on their way from Odessa to the Crimea belong principally to the 6th army corps, with one division of the 5th corps. They would arrive at Simferopol about the 16th inst., or at any rate not earlier than the 15th, by which time it is hoped that the fate of Sebastopol will have been sealed.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 8th contains the following notification as to the war in the Crimea:—

Prince Menschikoff, in a report made to the Emperor, and dated the 30th of September, states that after having executed his flank movement from Sebastopol towards Bakshisera, he was ready to take the offensive on the first favourable opportunity. This plan promised to be still more successful, because the allies had divided their forces. While the French approached the fortifications on the north of the Bay of Sebastopol, the English troops betook themselves to Balaklava by sea, where they effected a landing. Prince Menschikoff, informed of what was taking place, made a movement in advance, but the French declining the combat, also abandoned the north of Sebastopol, and effected a junction with their allies on the south. On the 30th Prince Menschikoff had arrived, with the greater part of his troops, at the fortifications on the north, and established himself there, waiting until the intentions of the allies were more plainly manifested. Up to the 30th no movement had been made.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

Although there has been no mail arrival from the Crimea since the receipt of the despatches and letters, which we printed last week, there has been a great addition to our knowledge of details. Nearly every day there appears fresh communications to the newspapers or private letters offered by their owners to the public perusal. From the fact that Mr. Kinglake, the author of "Eothen," was upon Lord Raglan's staff, we may expect also an authorized history of the campaign. For the sake of space, we omit in most cases to mention the channel through which the following facts are made known.

ANECDOTES OF THE FIGHT.

Before rushing to the attack, the First Division lay down in one of the Russian trenches to load and close up. While here, the Honourable Major Macdonald, Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cambridge, scrambled out of the trench on horseback to reconnoitre the enemy's position. The instant he showed himself a shower of balls and musket-bullets was directed against him. One of the former struck his charger full in the chest, and hurled both horse and rider to the ground. Fortunately, Major Macdonald was only slightly hurt by the fall, and some officers who saw the occurrence, rushed to his assistance and extricated him from his mangled steed. With great coolness, the Major mounted a horse which was offered him, and rode back to the trench unscathed, though the bullets were whistling around him in all directions.

Prince Napoleon, it appears, had a narrow escape. While the sharpshooters of his division were endeavouring to dislodge the Russian infantry, a cannon-ball was seen bounding along, and was about to fall exactly on the group among which the Prince was standing. General Thomas, who had seen it fall and perceived its direction, cried out, "Take care, Monsieur!" The Prince gave his horse the spur, and succeeded in turning him aside in time to allow the ball to pass; it broke the leg of Military Sub-Intendant Leblanc, who was standing close behind the spot from which the Prince had removed.

Sir George Brown, seeing the men falling fast around him, called out, "Deploy into line, and charge with the bayonet, and I will lead you myself!" Gallantly spoken, and more gallantly done by a man of sixty-six.

When Lord Raglan and his staff and the Duke of Cambridge rode round to the top of the hill, the troops cheered them with a thrilling effect—a shout of victory, which never can be forgotten. The enemy, who were flying in the distance, might almost have heard its echoes as it rolled among the hills.

An Englishman—the story is told by a Frenchman—had just planted a camp-flag under the fire of the enemy, in order to mark out the position to be taken by a division which was advancing. A Russian left his ranks, ran up to the Englishman, killed him, and took the flag. Another English non-commissioned officer, observing the movement of the Russian, ran in pursuit of him, and shot him with his revolver, recovered the flag, and ran as fast as he could back to his ranks; on reaching which, he dropped down dead, having received no fewer than seven balls in his body before he fell.

The Highlanders, says an eye-witness, behaved with distinguished courage. They never fired a shot until close upon the Russian regiments, when they gave them a volley and charged. The enemy fell back; but at a little distance rallied, and lowering their bayonets, advanced a few feet, as if to charge. With a cheer of joy, the Scots accepted the challenge, and charged at them; but the mere aspect of the Highlanders was enough, and, throwing off their packs, the Russians fled. The appearance of the Highlanders it is said, was so imposing that they were taken for cavalry, and a large square was formed to resist them!

The Light Division led the English attack. In their advance the troops had to pass through the same vineyards; and here the men gave one of those sur-

pising examples of coolness and contempt of danger which forms one of our national characteristics. In the midst of the most tremendous fire which an army has ever encountered, the comrades falling around them, the men commenced seeking for and plucking the half-ripe grapes, which were hanging temptingly on the hewn vines.

Amongst those who distinguished themselves was Mr. Charles Lane Fox, nephew of the Duke of Leeds. He retired some months ago from the Grenadier Guards, in which he held a commission; but followed them to the East, and became aide-de-camp to Brigadier Beaton, who undertook to train the Bashibazouks. Upon their disbandment, however, he landed with the brigade of Guards in the Crimea, and appeared upon the battle-field in a shooting-jacket: catching the first stray horse in his path, he was indefatigable in getting up ammunition, and was complimented for his conduct by the Duke of Cambridge on the field. At the close of the action he was shot through the ankle; and in that state bore Captain Charles Baring, of the Colstream Guards, who had lost his arm, off the field. Mr. Fox is now lying at Constantinople, anxiously hoping his wound will permit his appearance in good time at Sebastopol.

The Honourable Captain Monk, of the seventh, was pierced by a ball, which he felt was his death-wound; but, with expiring energy he drove his sword through the heart of the first advancing foeman, while a blow from his strong arm levelled another with the ground.

A corporal of the twenty-third found himself alone in the enemy's battery, and actually bayoneted three men before assistance came to him. He was at once promoted to be sergeant.

In the list of killed is the name of Lieutenant W. L. Braybrooke, a volunteer, serving with the Ninety-fifth Regiment. This gallant and promising young officer was a Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Ceylon Rifles; and, being on leave of absence from his regiment, his professional ardour prompted him to seek the opportunity for seeing active service offered by the expedition to the Crimea. He had obtained leave from Lord Raglan to serve with the Ninety-fifth Regiment, and it was in charging with his regiment that he met a glorious death. He was the son of Colonel Braybrooke, the Colonel of the Ceylon Rifles.

The fourth division, it appears, was not engaged; the roar of cannon was first heard when it was at some twelve miles distance from the scene of action. Double quick march was instantly commanded, and when at length it became necessary to take a moment's repose, the sick and exhausted were ordered to step out of the ranks. Although the whole division might have been comprised under the latter category, but one man presented himself, and, a drop of brandy having refreshed him, he retook his place.

At the commencement of the action many ladies were on the heights. Prince Menschikoff had given them to understand that, on the part of the Russians, it would be a mere review—that the allies would not be able to meet his heavy artillery, and would retreat. A scaffolding had been erected for their accommodation: but they appear to have retreated in great haste when the enemy got too close; for we are told that next day the French had great sport after the battle with some of the women's clothes which they found near the redoubt where they lost so many men.

General Canrobert, in a moment of enthusiasm, exclaimed to one of our generals at the close of the day, "All I would ask of fortune now is, that I might command a corps of English troops for three short weeks; I could then die happy."

It is confidently reported that Menschikoff was suffering severely from illness during the battle; so much so that he had to be supported. There are also reports of his having been wounded—one account says in his feet; another, in his hands. During the retreat, he was in a square formed by a brigade posted on the road from Kalantai: the English and French cavalry broke the square, and he did not escape without difficulty, owing his safety to the swiftness of his horse.

The name of the Zouaves stands out prominently in all the letters. The scene of their achievements was on the Russian left, where, on a commanding mount, a strong octangular tower, constructed of white stone, was in course of erection. Blocks of hewn stone covered the ground; but no cannon were mounted there. Against this unfinished tower the Zouaves were directed. "From my top," says a naval eyewitness, "I could see the whole engaged line, from the French to the extreme left of the British: it was indeed a glorious sight! As the Chasseurs advanced they found ambuscades in each ravine, and the firing hot and strong. One after the other was cleared, and many a poor fellow was stretched on the grass by the time the top was gained. A body of retiring Russians retreated into the redoubt; from the walls of which, under shelter, they dealt great destruction to the poor Zouaves. Twice was the redoubt surrounded, and twice the clustering Zouaves were driven from it. Then an overwhelming mass enveloped it; a brave fellow is seen, assisted by his comrades, to scramble up the wall; he gains the top; a tricolor is thrown to him immediately, and the next moment is planted on the wall; and he who threw the colour and he who planted it fall dead." The name of the latter was Poidevin, sub-lieutenant. The Zouaves say of him and the corporal who threw him the flag, "Pauvres Garçons! their death is a great loss to them; for they would both have been decorated." But a yet more melancholy story attaches to Poidevin's fate. In his pocket was found a letter to his sister, telling her of his good prospects of promotion as *porte-drapeau*, and promising to write again from before or within Sebastopol. A brother officer added this mournful postscript:—

"Mademoiselle,—It is with the deepest grief that I

write these few lines, which are to announce to you the loss of the brother who, three days ago, wrote to you in the above letter. This worthy friend was taken from us in the battle of the 20th, while filling the glorious functions of *porte-drapeau*. If the regrets which he leaves among all the officers and soldiers of the 39th can alleviate any part of the grief which that death will cause to his family, I am happy to have a good part in it.

"A friend who loved him,

"A. BRIGNON.

"I beg pardon for opening your letter in order to introduce into it my sad news."

One of the first of the artillery guns that attempted to cross the river Alma had one of the wheels of the gun-carriage completely destroyed by the shot from the Russian guns while the officers and men were in the water. Nothing daunted by their position, and the heavy fire kept up upon them, they promptly set to work, and in a short space of time attached another wheel to the gun-carriage, and marched forward to the scene of action almost as soon as the others, and as if nothing had occurred to interrupt their progress. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men knew no distinction on the occasion, every one lending a helping hand, and it is stated that one of the officers of the Royal Artillery killed in action was serving the gun as No. 3 gunner at the time he was killed.

The 7th Fusiliers lost their colours, and the Russians got hold of them, but the 79th charged them, and they charged them three times before they succeeded in getting them back. The 7th Fusiliers were cut up tremendously by the Russian batteries.

The Russian artillery (says a Woolwich private) had great poles stuck up at every 100 yards, to mark the ranges, so that as soon as we got inside these poles we were within fire, and they directly opened on us. They had all the charges for different ranges ready without elevating, so it was a wide-awake move. They load the cartridge and shell all at once, the shell being fastened to the cartridge with glue. This was done for quickness. I will give the Russian Artillery credit for their performance.

An officer of the 33rd writes to his father:—"We rallied, and the colonel rode up to me and said there was no one to take the colours; three officers in succession had been shot down whilst carrying them. I took one and Q—the other, and we again advanced. The fire now was tremendous—musketry, round shot, and grape from the batteries. It was hero that I received my wound, but as I thought I could not be much worse off I tied my handkerchief round my leg, still held my colours, and kept up to see the fun out. We dashed on and drove them completely from the field. After all was over, I found I had had some great escapes. A bullet had passed through the sleeve of my coat close to my elbow, another through the skirt, and one through my great coat, which was along across my shoulder.

A young Guardsman writes to his mother, the Countess of Annesley:—"My company (4th) was next to the colours, and in the very centre of the line. We got up to within fifty yards of the ditch, when the regiment before us (which has had the three senior officers killed) turned right about and came down in our face, thus breaking our line. We were about thirty paces then from the ditch, and the fire was so hot that you could hardly conceive it possible for anything the size of a rabbit not to be killed. I kept on shouting, 'Forward, Guards!' to the few men that were not swept away by the —, when a ball came and stopped my mouth most unceremoniously. It entered the left cheek, and went out at the mouth, taking away the front teeth. I instantly turned to the rear, feeling it was about 100 to 1 against my ever getting there, as the bullets were whizzing round me like hail. I tripped, and thought it was all over with me. However, I got up again with the loss of my sword and bearskin, and at last got into the river and out of fire. I had then another struggle on the other side, where grape and round shot were ploughing up the ground, and shells bursting; however, I stumbled on, and at last got out of fire, and sat down among the wounded and dying soldiers and horses. The doctors gave me some water, and then were obliged to go to others; so when they left, I sat there for above half an hour before I could find out where our hospital was. Poor B— came to see me in the hovel we were lying in, and burst into tears when he recognised me, I was so altered. Of course one cannot have an ounce of lead through one without swelling, and my face is like a good-sized turnip; my mouth much larger than I have any desire to see it in future. I do not suppose the ball could have hit me in any other part of the head where it would not have been attended with more danger—a most summary dentist the ball was, to take out all my teeth at one smash, except four grinders (there was a decayed one, which I hope has gone with its brethren, but I can't make out yet if it has or not). There is a good bit of tongue gone also, but the doctors say that will not signify, and that I shall speak as plain as ever, or, at most, only with a becoming lisp; so, altogether, I think even you must allow that I have every reason to be thankful, and I hope you will not allow yourself to fret the least about me. Just as we were charging the great redoubt, I prayed 'O God! spare me!' and I really no more expected to return alive than if I had been tied to the cannon's mouth. Only fancy grape and canister being fired at us within 30 yards, besides a whole battalion letting drive as hard as they could into us."

Some remarkable escapes are mentioned. One man was saved by his watch, another by a metal button; but in the latter case, a severe contusion was sustained. The wounds inflicted by the Minie bullet seem to have been invariably fatal—and sometimes to have struck a second man. But more terrible was the effect of the artillery. One of our poor fellows was struck by a cannon ball at the moment of raising his hand; the ball drove the hand and arm right through the body.

AFTER THE FIGHT.

A naval medical officer, writing at sea on the 20th says:—"For the past two days I have been literally in a sea of blood, as I have been employed attending on the wounded Russians on the battle-field of Alma. No description I could give would realize the horrors of war,—the dead, the dying, horses, guns, pell-mell, headless trunks, bodies minus arms or legs, mutilation of every sort and kind,—my blood almost freezes at the recollection. Every available hut was improvised into an operating theatre, and under every disadvantage we performed the most formidable surgical operations. You may judge how expeditiously we had to get through things when I mention that I extracted twenty-three balls in less than three hours. Drawings were out of the question. Our medical bivouacs were readily known by the number of legs and arms strewn around the scene of our labours. Indeed, I cannot liken the field of battle for two days after the fight to anything better than an abattoir. My assistant for compressing the arteries was the first passer-by; and when his nerve failed him I had to wait until some one else came up. I will not say much for the result of my amputations; as directly one was concluded, I laid him on a bed of hay or straw, and left him to the *vin medicatrix Naturae*. In the redoubts the Russian dead lay literally heaped on each other. Nearly all the balls I extracted were Minie ones."

The attitudes of some of the dead were awful. One man might be seen resting on one knee, with the arms extended in the form of taking aim, the brow compressed, the lips clinched—the very expression of firing at an enemy stamped on the face and fixed there by death; a ball had struck this man in the neck. Another was lying on his back with the same expression, and his arms raised in a similar attitude; the Minie musket still grasped in his hands undischarged. Another lay in a perfect arch, his head resting on one part of the ground and his feet on the other, but the back raised high above it. Many men without legs or arms were trying to crawl down to the water-side. Some of the dead lay with a calm placid smile on their face, as though they were in some delicious dream. Of the Russians one thing was remarkable. The prisoners are generally coarse, sullen, and unintelligible looking men: death had ennobled those who fell, for the expression of their faces was altogether different. The wounded might have envied those who seemed to have passed away so peacefully. The surgeons remarked that their tenacity of life was very remarkable. Many of them lived with wounds calculated to destroy two or three ordinary men.

An old General, who sat bowing and smiling on a bank with his leg broken by a round shot, seemed principally concerned for the loss of his gold snuff box. This I believe has since been restored to him.

One officer lay dead, with a little dog sitting between his legs; a position from which no persuasion could move him. He had been mortally wounded, and had given his gold watch to a soldier who kindly gave him a draught of water. Another, quite a boy, lay with his hands clasped in the attitude of prayer. A third, wounded, had a little kitten in his bosom!

The Russians expected no quarter, having been taught to look upon the allies as fiends who knew no mercy. It is said that many were killed by the Zouaves as they lay on the ground, to the cry of "Moscow," and by the Turks to the cry of "Sinope." The English officers had also some trouble to restrain their men from killing the wounded, when it was known that the latter had fired upon their benefactors. The fate of Sir W. Young, of the 23rd, is very melancholy. He was shot by a wounded Russian to whom he was about to offer a cup of water. The Russian wounded remained on the field for several days. About 700 of them were placed together in a vineyard near the river, and provisions sent them by the English General. Nothing more could be done, as even our men were dying from want of proper attention. A flag of truce was to be sent to the Russian General, with a request that he would send surgeons for the use of the captured men.

A surgeon writes to his friends in Edinburgh:—"At last I have seen the grizzly god of war in all his glory. The firing was dreadfully fast and severe in its effects, and the slaughter fearful to behold. I went on with my own regiment till it halted, where I found the Guards, who were much cut up. I picked up several of their officers. I have seen some curious wounds from the course taken by the balls. One man, who fell by my side, roared out 'Oh! doctor, I am killed!' but on tearing open his clothes, I found the ball had not gone deeper than his skin. A cannon ball passed close to me, and over the head of a man who was lying on the ground; you could see the round shot passing by you like swift bowling at cricket.

The carnage on the side of the Russians was incredible. I found them laid in rows of fifty and sixty. I saw seven officers of one regiment lying together. The Russians had an ugly trick of lying on the ground, pretending to be wounded, and firing at us as soon as we passed, so our men massacred them right and left.

How I enjoyed a drink of water and mud out of a hole made by a horse's hoof on the march the other day! Many of the Russian prisoners are splendid men, and kiss our hands when we give them water. They all seem to wear charms round their necks. I have preserved a number of reliques, which I hope to take home. All the Russian soldiers wore long boots, which our blue jackets prize, and each man took a pair. The mode of measuring was somewhat novel. The sailors sat down, and placed the soles of their shoes in opposition with those of the dead, when, if length corresponded, the Muscovite was speedily posted.

A private of the 42nd Highlanders says:—"I went to the battle-field the day after the battle to look around me, but I will never do so again as long as I live if I can avoid it. You could not go a yard

for miles round but you would see men on the ground with heads off, arms and legs off, and some cut through altogether: it made my heart sick for the rest of the day. Horses, knapsacks, firelocks, swords, and big guns. O, my God! what an awful sight! Thousands dead and dying, and covered with blood."

LETTERS HOME.

"I have been at rare shifts," says one, "to scratch you off a letter. I have no ink, but write with pencil. The envelope I found on the field after the fight, and the ink for the address I begged of the doctor."

"I have sent you a small flower," says another, "from off the heights, and when you read in the papers of forcing the passage over the heights of the Crimea, look at it and think of me."

A heavy gloom, says a correspondent of the *Hertford Mercury*, has been cast over this town, by the intelligence that amongst the officers of the devoted 23rd, Lieutenant Radcliffe, eldest son of F. P. Delme Radcliffe, Esq., of the Priory, is numbered. His father has received a most touching account of his death on the battle-field, which I have obtained permission to send you for insertion:—

Field of Battle, on the River Alma, Crimea,

21st September, 1854.

My dear Delme,—I shall wring your heart indeed, and poor Mrs. Radcliffe's, by the sad intelligence I have, alas, to communicate. Your poor dear boy fell yesterday, at the head of the company which he commanded (No. 1), while gallantly leading them to the attack of a Russian entrenched battery, heavily armed, and most strongly occupied. Never was a more noble feat of arms done than the capture of this battery; and in that capture the poor dear old Welch were foremost. Their loss has been frightful. Chester, Wynn, Evans, Conolly, my poor sister's boy, Harry Austruther, Butler, Radcliffe, Young, were all killed dead at the same moment, and within a space of 100 square yards. Applethwaite (it is feared mortally), Campbell, Sayer, Bathurst, Stopton, wounded; only six officers remain untouched, and nearly 200 men are *hors de combat*. The exploit was noble, indeed; but what a sacrifice! The position of the Russians on this river was most formidable; it was defended by 40,000 men, and it was carried in two hours and a half. They lost great numbers, and the conduct of our army, on whom the brunt of the thing fell, was equal to anything that it has ever done. The French behaved admirably. I am heart-sick at the loss of so many dear and valued friends, and at the thought of my poor sister's anguish. God alone can comfort us in these overwhelming calamities, and to his Almighty will let us humbly bow. Your dear boy died instantly, without pain, and lies buried in a deep grave along with his brave comrades, close to the spot where he so nobly died. God bless you Delme. May He comfort and support you both, in the prayer of your old friend and comrade,

ARTHUR W. TORRENS.

P.S.—Harry Torrens and Bulwer buried him. His wound was in the centre of his breast. He lay on his back, and his body had been untouched and respected. God bless and save him. His face was calm, with almost a smile on it.

"Kiss my baby a thousand times" is an artilleryman's injunction, after boasting that his battery fired the first and last shot in the action. "I thought much of you all in the battle. We found their dinners in the coppers, but it was rather too strong for English stomachs, so we did not eat it. We captured a general officer's baggage, a great number of waggons laden with flour, bacon, and some waggons of powder. The flour and bacon we took as much as we thought proper of, on our guns; the baggage we also plundered; the waggons we destroyed, and blew up the powder. I have a Russian officer's uniform, which I will, if possible, bring home, if I live. This is a beautiful country. Since we landed we have been surrounded with vineyards and orchards; every description of fruit is now ripe—grapes, peaches, apples, pears, almonds, and vegetables in abundance. Many of our men killed themselves by making a too free use of them. As we approach the towns and villages the inhabitants desert them, and as soon as we come to a halt our men disperse through them in search of plunder, and such a scene you could not imagine as is to be seen here in a few minutes. Thousands of men loaded with tables, chairs, sofas, chests of drawers, pier glasses, geese, ducks, cabbages, fowls—in fact, everything that can be imagined. Our men lay on beautiful feather-beds and costly sofas in the open air; arm-chairs and mahogany tables to grub off; and, in fact, the scene presented is so supremely ridiculous that it excites laughter in those who disapprove of such wanton and reckless extravagance and devastation. Even houses are wantonly destroyed; and some beasts, destitute of manly feeling, will even rob poor wretches who, through age, poverty, or infirmity, have not been able to escape. There are a few such and some young children left here, and I am glad to know, by general order of last night, that Lord Raglan is determined to repress plunder and give protection to such of the inhabitants as chose to remain in the towns or return to them now."

TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

Accounts both from the vessels conveying the wounded to Constantinople and from that city direct give a harrowing account of the state of the wounded. The preparations for their relief are represented as having been lamentably defective, the medical staff as insufficient, and the arrangements after the action as miserable in the extreme. The sick and wounded officers as well as men, crowded by hundreds into vessels unprovided with any proper appliances, were left, it is said, to suffer or perish for want of surgical attendance; and, when their painful voyage was at length concluded, they were turned into a hospital so destitute of medical stores that even lint was lacking for the relief of their wounds. The *Times* Constantinople correspondent supplies the following details:—

It is impossible for any one to see the melancholy sights of the last few days without feelings of surprise and indignation at the deficiencies of our medical system. The

manner in which the sick and wounded have been treated is worthy only of the savages of Dahomey. The sufferings on board the *Vulcan* were bad enough. There were 300 wounded, and 170 cholera patients, and these were attended to by four surgeons. The scene is described as terrible. The wounded seized the surgeons by the skirts as they picked their way through the heaps of dying and dead; but the surgeons shook them off. It may be expected, and perhaps was right, that the officers should receive the principal attention, and they possibly required the almost individual labour of four men; but some one must be in fault when large bodies of wounded men are put on board a ship with no one to give them surgical assistance, or even supply their necessary wants. Numbers arrived at Scutari without having been touched by a surgeon since they fell pierced by Russian bullets on the slopes of the Alma. Their wounds were stiff and their strength exhausted as they were lifted out of the boats to be carried to the hospital, where, fortunately, surgical aid may be obtained. But all other horrors sink into insignificance compared with the state of the unfortunate passengers by the *Colombo*. This vessel left the Crimea on the morning of the 24th. Wounded men were being placed on board for two days before she sailed, and when she weighed anchor she carried the following numbers:—27 wounded officers, 422 wounded soldiers, and 104 Russian prisoners—in all 553 souls. About half of the wounded had received surgical assistance before they were put on board. To supply the wants of this mass of misery were four medical men, one of whom was the surgeon of the ship, sufficiently employed in looking after the crew, who at this place and season are seldom free from sickness. The ship was literally covered with prostrate forms, so as to be almost unmanageable. The officers could not get below to find their sextants, and the run was made at hazard. The vessel was at sea twelve hours longer through this mischance. The worst cases were placed on the upper deck, which in a day or two became a mass of putridity. The neglected gunshot wounds bred maggots, which crawled in every direction, infecting the food of the unhappy beings on board. The putrid animal matter caused such a stench that the officers and crew were nearly overcome, and the captain is now ill from the effects of the five days' misery. All the blankets, to the number of 1,500, have been thrown overboard as useless. Thirty men died during the voyage. The surgeons worked as hard as possible, but could do little among so many, and many an unfortunate fellow first came under a medical man's hand on his arrival at Scutari, six days after the battle. It is an ungracious task to find fault and to speak of the shortcomings of men who do their utmost, but an unfortunate neglect has occurred since the arrival of the steamer. Forty-six men have been left on board for two days, when by some extra exertion they might have been safely placed in the hospital. The vessel is quite patrid, but a large number of men will be immediately employed to clean and fumigate her, and thus avoid the danger of typhus, which generally arises in such conditions. Two transports were towed by the *Colombo*, and their state was nearly as bad.

A letter from a young lady in Constantinople to the *Times*, corroborates this statement:—

You cannot imagine anything so fearful; to think that there are 3,000 lying in the barracks, and there are not even doctors enough to take care of them, and no nurses, for the few Greeks they tried to have were either not strong enough to bear the operations and the dressing of the wounds (for it was only very old women who could be procured), or else they drank so dreadfully that there was no depending on them.

The French have sent out 500 Sisters of Charity, who have been and still will be invaluable. Now, would it not be possible for us to do something too? Miss —, who has been talking to me about it, thinks of going herself, with two maids, to try and do something. But, what can one woman do? Do not think that it is too late, for there will, no doubt, be more than one other battle, and then next year it will begin again. There is nobody here who can do anything, for there are few Greeks, and the Turks will not go near them.

General Thomas has been conveyed to Constantinople. The general was carried by sailors to the splendid hospital of Pera on a litter. He passed in this manner through the long streets of Pera, exciting the respectful emotions of the passers-by. The greater part took their hats off. At all the Turkish guard-houses the men turned out and presented arms. On the same day the Minister of War, Riza Pasha, sent one of his secretaries to inquire after the general's health. The Grand Vizier, Mohammed Pasha, repaired to the hospital, and passed a few moments at the general's bedside. The Sultan, they say, sent to the general the decoration of the Medjidie by one of his chamberlains. The general's wound is serious, but not dangerous, since a cure is expected. It is what surgeons call a good or favourable wound. The splinter of a shell has entered the body above the right groin.

Lately the medical staff, not expecting anything like such a number of wounded, looked about for some place near the sea to which the men who were badly wounded could be easily carried, and fixed on a kiosk belonging to the Sultan as the most convenient building for the purpose. The ministers hesitated to ask for it; but at last some one mentioned the matter to Abdul-Medjid. "Certainly," replied he, "let them have the kiosk: if necessary, they shall have one of my palaces, these poor wounded men."

It is now proposed to make good the glaring deficiencies of the hospital at Scutari by public subscription. Sir Robert Peel, in a letter to the *Times*, remarking that the sick and wounded are not well provided for, suggests the immediate raising of a subscription, and to begin it forwards a check for £200. He calculates that £10,000 might be raised in a week, and that in ten days comforts might be sent to the hospitals at Constantinople. The appeal has been promptly and liberally responded to. The *Times* of Monday acknowledges the receipt of £1,200, including £200 from Sir Moses Montefiore and Mr. Lyne Stephens, Mr. Joseph Locke, £100, and £25 from Sir Culling Eardley. A benefit is to be given for this object at the Victoria Theatre, on Friday next, and the Crystal Palace Company have resolved to devote the net pro-



ceeds of the receipts from visitors on Saturday the 20th inst. "to the fund now raising for the alleviation of the miseries of the sick and wounded, and of the widows and orphans of the army in the East." The secretary of the company states:—

The band of the French Regiment of Guides, which is about to visit London for the express purpose of rendering its assistance in aid of the sufferers, will assist the band of the Crystal Palace Company, and it is confidently hoped that the colonels of the various regiments stationed in and near London, with whom I am now in communication, will allow their bands to contribute to a grand musical demonstration, and will in other ways assist in carrying out brilliantly the object of the directors, with which they cannot but feel themselves identified.

The staff of the Crystal Palace Company have subscribed a day's pay towards this object. In acknowledging the receipt of subscriptions, the *Times* says:—The relief, to be effective, should be immediate, and the scheme for its prompt administration should be sent out by the next mail. In our opinion, it will be found unnecessary to forward supplies of lint or any other such substance. All sums transmitted to us shall be paid into the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co., who have an excellent correspondent at Constantinople, and can there await the decision of donors. It is calculated that four thousand patients may receive a great daily accession of comforts for four months at a total cost of £10,000.

The following is Sir Culling Eardley's characteristic letter to the *Times* accompanying his donation:—

To the Editor of the *Times*.

SIR.—The public are under deep obligations to you for stirring them up to their duty on behalf of our noble and suffering countrymen in the East. "S. G. O." suggestion is an excellent one—that we should all give one day's income. I cannot afford to rival Sir Robert Peel's noble gift of £200, for I have many other demands upon me; but, having some £8,000 a-year, I will cheerfully send you £25, and may the blessing of God go with it.

I am going down to my place this evening, and I shall endeavour to get the two neighbouring places of worship to help me to-morrow. What matters church or chapel at such a moment? My donation and a bundle of old linen, I shall offer as a nucleus for my neighbours' gifts, and the result you shall know in a few days.

I expect that this war will be overruled for good in a thousand ways; in none, perhaps, more than in opening the floodgates of good feeling and mutual sympathy between different classes of our countrymen.

Your faithful servant,

London, Oct. 14.

C. E. EARDLEY.

Mr. Guthrie, president of the College of Surgeons, maintains in the *Times* that public benevolence is taking a wrong direction:—

I have no doubt that at this moment medical comforts and stores of every kind are in the Bosphorus in sufficient quantity; and, if they are not, the War Minister will, I am satisfied, have already taken steps to forward them, although they will be too late to be of use to the wounded of the battle of Alma; for before they can arrive one-third of the wounded will be about to return to their regiments, fit for duty, most of those who were fated to die will have died, and the remainder, I have no hesitation in saying, will have (the hurry of the moment being over) every ordinary comfort and attendance they stand in need of. If they want for anything at Scutari, it will be the fault of the principal medical officer in charge.

It appears to me to be an error to relieve a Government from any part of its duties by public charity; for, if the public interfere, the Government will in future rely on such aid, which will always be too late to assist in saving life, although it may be useful in alleviating protracted suffering.

To this the *Times* replies that experience does not warrant us in believing that adequate arrangements have been made by Government. If, upon experiment, it is found that the Government has been before-hand with the subscribers, the money can be returned into their hands, or forwarded as an addition to any fund they may desire.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

The Austrian Government has formed several entrenched positions on the Galician frontier, both at Cracow and on the Upper Dniester, which was before wholly unprotected. The principal movements of the Russian army in the last few weeks have likewise been directed towards the Austrian frontier, in spite of the obvious necessity for strengthening as much as possible Prince Menschikoff in the Crimea, and Prince Gortschakoff on the Pruth. The attention of German statesmen and generals is as keenly directed to the movements of troops on the Vistula and the Dniester as in the Crimea. Three regiments of Russian Chasseurs and one of Grenadiers have just been moved to Kielce, where they are entrenched to the north of Cracow, and a large Russian entrenched camp is formed at Bachow, on the right bank of the Vistula. General Hess has, on the right hand, moved into the Bukowina and was expected at Zaleszczky, in Galicia, which the Austrians have converted into one of their strongest positions.

An ukase was promulgated at St. Petersburg, on the 14th inst., by which the three provinces nearest Austria (this designation we presume indicates Podolia, Volhynia, and the Kingdom of Poland), are declared in a state of siege, and Gortschakoff appointed generalissimo of the army concentrated in them. While the Czar thus plainly intimates that he considers the congratulations presented by the Emperor of Austria to the Courts of the Tuilleries and St. James's on their successes in the Crimea as tantamount to a declaration of war against Russia, he, by leaving his frontier towards Prussia entirely denuded of troops, expresses quite as unequivocally his entire confidence in the Court of Berlin.

THE SPLIT BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Austrian Government has replied to the Prussian note of the 21st September, under date the 30th. Count Buol states, that Austria will consider her inter-

ests gravely prejudiced "as long as Russia does not give guarantees [alluding to the four points] for the restoration of a sure and lasting peace;" that Austria never assumed a right to the separate occupation of the Principalities, and that she is not in a position to claim such a right; that although Austria had not enforced the four points by active hostilities, yet that "the Emperor has reserved to himself full liberty of action in respect of his ulterior resolutions;" that the Austrian Government cannot be satisfied until the Diet assume the same position with regard to the four conditions as Austria has assumed; and she deeply regrets the difficulties raised by Prussia. Austria is anxious to remain united with Prussia and the Diet, but reserves to herself the right either to bring her propositions before the Diet, or to wait until the Diet itself moves in the matter.

On the receipt of a copy of this document, Baron Manteuffel resigned, and left Berlin. The King held a Cabinet Council, on the 9th instant; Manteuffel withdrew his resignation; conciliatory overtures were to be sent to Vienna, and Prussian policy is to be in perfect accord with that of Austria!

The Austrian Government has since issued a circular to the Governments of the Confederation, enclosing its note to Prussia, and explaining some particulars. The only paragraph worth notice is the following, which appears to hit the nail on the head:—

The Cabinet of Berlin seems to us to have left it unexplained how the "moral support" (of itself an ineffectual one) of the bases of peace defined in the note of August 10, can with any degree of dignity and sincerity be recommended to the Bund, so long as these same bases of peace are represented as open to grave misgivings from the point of view of German interests.

A report has begun to be current in Germany, that a secret treaty has been concluded between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia. If this be true, Prussia can no longer be considered in any other light than as a frontier province of the Russian empire.

A newspaper conflict has begun between Austria and Prussia, foreshadowing a probable contest of more serious character. The Vienna *Presse* of the 11th lays down the law that though remaining neutral in a general war may flatter the vanity of Governments, "it is not always possible for second-rate states to maintain this comfortable position." As soon as they disturb the movements of the belligerent powers, by their geographical situation they are compelled to take part with one or the other. The *Presse* then goes on to observe that "Prussia can scarcely escape this fate, if the march of events lead to war in the north." On the very same day, the *Kreuz-Zeitung* of Berlin, after asking whether it be possible that "Russia can ever forgive and forget what Austria in the last few days has done against her," and protesting that it cannot take upon itself to "conjecture how far the magnanimous long-suffering of the Emperor of Russia may reach," declares that the "cordial congratulations" offered by Austria to the Western Powers "has created a wall of partition between the members of the Holy Alliance, and opened a struggle the consequences of which it is not easy to discern." The *Kreuz-Zeitung* has been seized by the police in the Austrian metropolis.

RETURN OF THE BALTIC FLEETS.

The return of the French division of the fleet, together with General Baraguay d' Hilliers and the land forces, to Cherbourg, the departure for England of General Jones, Commandant of the Engineers, and the sailing from Nargen of the Neptune, 120, the St. George, 120, the Prince Regent, 90, and the Monarch, 84, for Kiel, Holstein, and thence to Spithead, indicate the termination of the campaign in the Baltic for the present year, and the suspension of any further active operations until the spring of 1855. The boisterous weather has set in.

A letter from Nargen dated October 3, says:—Now that the weather is breaking up these seas are positively dangerous. So much is this the case that the cruisers are being recalled. We shall commence the blockade further down, between Dago and Hango, down to and including the Gulf of Riga. This blockade service will be performed by thirteen of the smaller vessels under the orders of the Imperieuse, Captain Watson, who throughout has managed the blockade up here as senior officer. It is said confidently that the main body of the fleet will work out their remaining stay in the Baltic off Gotaka Sunda.

The following is an extract from a despatch received from Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, dated from her Majesty's ship Duke of Wellington, Nargen, October 1:—

The Bulldog joined yesterday from Ledsund, bringing seven of the Vulture's men (names as below), who had been prisoners in the vicinity of Abo. Orders have been given to forward to the squadron the ten men belonging to the Vulture who are in the interior of Russia, and that the remaining two men, who are near Abo, shall be sent as soon as convenient. The Vulture's men speak in high terms of the very kind treatment they have received during their imprisonment. John Dunstan, leading stoker; James Litton, stoker; James Dart, private, R.M.; Joseph Dowling, ditto; William Billing, ditto; William Herring, stoker; Joseph Amery, stoker.

The Ajax, 60, screw ship, Captain Warden, arrived at Spithead on Sunday, from the Baltic. She was the last vessel to leave Bomarsund, remaining behind with Sir Charles Napier, and destroying the whole of what remained of the forts, the foundations of the new ones about to be built, the quay, and everything else of value to the Russians.

NEWS FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

A letter of the 6th inst. says that all the available troops have been marched to the south, and the metropolis is garrisoned at this moment by nothing but raw recruits, forming nominally the reserve battalions of the different regiments of the Guards now sent on active service. The last of these corps to leave us

were the regiments "Moscow" and "Semenow," and the battalion of Finland ridge. The Emperor has published an order of the day, dated Gatchina, Oct. 2, expressing his thanks to the Hereditary Grand Duke, as commander-in-chief of the Grenadier Corps and the Guards, and the officers under his command, for the high state of discipline which they have brought the troops. The latest accounts from Poland give a dark and very unsatisfactory picture of the state of things in that kingdom. The concentration of troops at Warsaw, and the numerous dislocations of large bodies all along the frontiers of Austria have greatly increased the corruption, and necessarily raised the prices of all sorts of provisions, so that the poorer inhabitants are looking forward to the approaching winter with fear and trembling.

The Czar is now going to establish his headquarters at Warsaw probably for the winter. His horses, carriages, and servants, have been already despatched from St. Petersburg, and are partly arrived there.

The *Cologne Gazette*, under date St. Petersburg, Oct. 6, says:—"It would be an error to suppose that any considerable portion of the population here would break their hearts if Russia were to sustain a defeat in the present crisis. The persons that would be morally depressed by it would be principally the bureaucrats, the Czar, the court, and everyone connected with it—as for instance, the state church. This established church must not, by-the-by, be confounded with the old Greek church and its numerous sects, which only pay external deference to the first-named for form's sake in order to escape the persecutions and the obstinate oppression they once underwent."

A "PATRIOTIC FUND."

Friday night's *Gazette* contains a copy of the Royal Commission which has just been issued, in pursuance of the recent announcement from the War Department, for regulating the collection and control of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers, sailors, and marines killed or dying in active service in the present war. This document is lengthy though business-like. It appeals to the "just and generous benevolence" of the nation, on behalf of the widows and orphans of those who have "gallantly fallen in battle," or who may hereafter "nobly sacrifice their lives in our service, while protecting the invaded liberties of our ally, and repressing the ceaseless ambition of our enemies." The subscription list will be headed by Her Majesty, with the munificent donation of £1,000. Prince Albert will contribute £500; and a like sum has been promised by the Duke of Wellington. The commissioners named include men of all parties. They are Prince Albert, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Seymour, the Earl of Derby, Earl Shaftesbury, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Hardwicke, Earl Chichester, Earl Nelson, Earl Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Cobham, Viscount Hardinge, Baron Rokeby, Baron Colchester, Baron Panmure, Baron Seaton, Baron St. Leonards, Baron Raglan, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, James Lindsay, Esq.; Sir James George Graham, H. T. I. Corry, Edward Eliot, M.P.; Robert Vernon Smith, M.P.; Sir John S. Pakington, Sir Robert Throckmorton, Sir William Parker, Sir Thomas Byam Martin, Sir John Fox Burgoine, Sir H. Dalrymple Ross, the Lord Mayor of London, Joseph Hume, M.P.; T. Baring, M.P.; J. G. Hubbard, Esq.; John Wilson Patten, M.P.; S. M. Petto, M.P.; E. B. Roche, M.P.; and John Ball, M.P. All these are appointed by Her Majesty "to make full and diligent inquiry into the best mode of aiding the loyalty and benevolence of her Majesty's loving subjects, and of ascertaining the best means by which their gifts and contributions may be best applied, according to the generous intentions of the donors thereof." The commissioners are empowered to call before them all such persons connected with the civil, military, and naval services as they may judge necessary in order to become better informed of "all matters and things most desirable to be done and performed." Secretaries are appointed, and the lords lieutenant, sheriffs, and custodes rotulorum, with other persons mentioned in the commission, are named "Commissioners in Aid" to encourage and assist the establishment of local committees. The nomination of regular constituted officers and committees to be the channel of the efforts of private benevolence is a great step in the right direction. Donations, subscriptions, and contributions, to the "Patriotic Fund," other than those paid to Local Committees, will be received by the secretaries at the offices of the Royal Commission, 16a, Great George-street, corner of Parliament-street, Westminster, at the Bank of England, and by all London Bankers. Acknowledgments of the receipt will appear, from time to time, in two London papers, but it is hoped that no separate receipts or acknowledgments will be required from the Honorary Secretaries, whose duties will be otherwise sufficiently laborious.

"S. G. O." proposes that "the day on the banks of the Alma," should be regarded as "a special charge on the nation's gratitude;" and that every man of rank and condition should contribute one day's income, as a national tribute to be handed over as a free gift to the army.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"I have knocked off smoking segars for twelve months, so that I may give the expenditure to the suffering soldiers and sailors at the seat of war. I calculate that what I smoked and gave away amounted to £5, therefore please accept the same for use."

MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

The telegraph has already announced that Marshal St. Arnaud died at sea on board the Bertholet, on the 29th ult. The *Moniteur* and other journals have contributed interesting particulars relative to the events, and to his last despatches. He had long been in broken health; indeed he was afflicted with a mortal disease before he left France, last spring. At sea, before landing in the Crimea, on the 12th September, he wrote to

AFTER THE FIGHT.

A naval medical officer, writing at sea on the 20th says:—"For the past two days I have been literally in a sea of blood, as I have been employed attending on the wounded Russians on the battle-field of Alma. No description I could give would realize the horrors of war,—the dead, the dying, horses, guns, pell-mell, headless trunks, bodies minus arms or legs, mutilation of every sort and kind,—my blood almost frozen at the recollection. Every available hut was improvised into an operating theatre, and under every disadvantage we performed the most formidable surgical operations. You may judge how expeditiously we had to get through things when I mention that I extracted twenty-three balls in less than three hours. Drawings were out of the question. Our medical bivouacs were readily known by the number of legs and arms strewn around the scene of our labours. Indeed, I cannot liken the field of battle for two days after the fight to anything better than an abattoir. My assistant for compressing the arteries was the first passer-by; and when his nerve failed him I had to wait until some one else came up. I will not say much for the result of my amputations; as directly one was concluded, I laid him on a bed of hay or straw, and left him to the vis medicatrix Naturæ. In the redoubts the Russian dead lay literally heaped on each other. Nearly all the balls I extracted were Minie ones."

The attitudes of some of the dead, were awful. One man might be seen resting on one knee, with the arms extended in the form of taking aim, the brow compressed, the lips clinched—the very expression of firing at an enemy stamped on the face and fixed there by death: a ball had struck this man in the neck. Another was lying on his back with the same expression, and his arms raised in a similar attitude; the Minie musket still grasped in his hands undischarged. Another lay in a perfect arch, his head resting on one part of the ground and his feet on the other, but the back raised high above it. Many men without legs or arms were trying to crawl down to the water-side. Some of the dead lay with a calm placid smile on their face, as though they were in some delicious dream. Of the Russians one thing was remarkable. The prisoners are generally coarse, sullen, and unintelligible looking men: death had ennobled those who fell, for the expression of their faces was altogether different. The wounded might have envied those who seemed to have passed away so peacefully. The surgeons remarked that their tenacity of life was very remarkable. Many of them lived with wounds calculated to destroy two or three ordinary men.

An old General, who sat bowing and smiling on a bank with his leg broken by a round shot, seemed principally concerned for the loss of his gold snuff box. This I believe has since been restored to him.

One officer lay dead, with a little dog sitting between his legs; a position from which no persuasion could move him. He had been mortally wounded, and had given his gold watch to a soldier who kindly gave him a draught of water. Another, quite a boy, was with his hands clasped in the attitude of prayer. A third, wounded, had a little kitten in his bosom!

The Russians expected no quarter, having been taught to look upon the allies as fiends who knew no mercy. It is said that many were killed by the Zouaves as they lay on the ground, to the cry of "Moseow," and by the Turks to the cry of "Sinops." The English officers had also some trouble to restrain their men from killing the wounded, when it was known that the latter had fired upon their benefactors. The fate of Sir W. Young, of the 23rd, is very melancholy. He was shot by a wounded Russian to whom he was about to offer a cup of water. The Russian wounded remained on the field for several days. About 700 of them were placed together in a vineyard near the river, and provisions sent them by the English General. Nothing more could be done, as even our men were dying from want of proper attention. A flag of truce was to be sent to the Russian General, with a request that he would send surgeons for the use of the captured men.

A surgeon writes to his friends in Edinburgh:—"At last I have seen the grizzly god of war in all his glory. The firing was dreadfully fast and severe in its effects, and the slaughter fearful to behold. I went on with my own regiment till it halted, where I found the Guards, who were much cut up. I picked up several of their officers. I have seen some curious wounds from the courses taken by the balls. One man, who fell by my side, roared out 'Oh! doctor, I am killed!' but on tearing open his clothes, I found the ball had not gone deeper than his skin. A cannon ball passed close to me, and over the head of a man who was lying on the ground; you could see the round shot passing by you like swift bowling at cricket.

The carnage on the side of the Russians was incredible. I found them laid in rows of fifty and sixty. I saw seven officers of one regiment lying together. The Russians had an ugly trick of lying on the ground, pretending to be wounded, and firing at us as soon as we passed, so our men massacred them right and left.

How I enjoyed a drink of water and mud out of a hole made by a horse's hoof on the march the other day! Many of the Russian prisoners are splendid men, and kiss our hands when we give them water. They all seem to wear charms round their necks. I have preserved a number of reliques, which I hope to take home. All the Russian soldiers wore long boots, which our blue jackets prize, and each man took a pair. The mode of measuring was somewhat novel. The sailors sat down, and placed the soles of their boots in opposition with those of the dead, when, if length corresponded, the Muscovite was speedily posted.

A private of the 42nd Highlanders says:—"I went to the battle-field the day after the battle to look around me, but I will never do so again as long as I live if I can avoid it. You could not go a yard

for miles round but you would see men on the ground with heads off, arms and legs off, and some cut through altogether: it made my heart sick for the rest of the day. Horses, knapsacks, firelocks, swords, and big guns. O, my God! what an awful sight! Thousands dead and dying, and covered with blood."

LETTERS HOME.

"I have been at rare shifts," says one, "to scratch you off a letter. I have no ink, but write with pencil. The envelope I found on the field after the fight, and the ink for the address I begged of the doctor."

"I have sent you a small flower," says another, "from off the heights, and when you read in the papers of forcing the passage over the heights of the Crimea, look at it and think of me."

A heavy gloom, says a correspondent of the *Hertford Mercury*, has been cast over this town, by the intelligence that amongst the officers of the devoted 23rd, Lieutenant Radcliffe, eldest son of F. P. Delme Radcliffe, Esq., of the Priory, is numbered. His father has received a most touching account of his death on the battle-field, which I have obtained permission to send you for insertion:

Field of Battle, on the River Alma, Crimea,

21st September, 1854.

My dear Delme,—I shall wring your heart indeed, and poor Mrs. Radcliffe's, by the sad intelligence I have, alas, to communicate. Your poor dear boy fell yesterday, at the head of the company which he commanded (No. 1), while gallantly leading them to the attack of a Russian entrenched battery, heavily armed, and most strongly occupied. Never was a more noble feat of arms done than the capture of this battery; and in that capture the poor dear old Welch were foremost. Their loss has been frightful. Chester, Wynn, Evans, Conolly, my poor sister's boy, Harry Austruther, Butler, Radcliffe, Young, were all killed dead at the same moment, and within a space of 100 square yards. Appletonwaite (it is feared mortally), Campbell, Sayer, Bathurst, Stopton, wounded; only six officers remain untouched, and nearly 200 men are *hors de combat*. The exploit was noble, indeed; but what a sacrifice! The position of the Russians on this river was most formidable; it was defended by 40,000 men, and it was carried in two hours and a half. They lost great numbers, and the conduct of our army, on whom the brunt of the thing fell, was equal to anything that it has ever done. The French behaved admirably. I am heart-sick at the loss of so many dear and valued friends, and at the thought of my poor sister's anguish. God alone can comfort us in these overwhelming calamities, and to his Almighty will let us humbly bow. Your dear boy died instantly, without pain, and lies buried in a deep grave along with his brave comrades, close to the spot where he so nobly died. God bless you Delme. May He comfort and support you both, is the prayer of your old friend and comrade,

ARTHUR W. TORRENS.

P.S.—Harry Torrens and Bulwer buried him. His wound was in the centre of his breast. He lay on his back, and his body had been untouched and respected. God bless and save him. His face was calm, with almost a smile on it.

"Kiss my baby a thousand times" is an artilleryman's injunction, after boasting that his battery fired the first and last shot in the action. "I thought much of you all in the battle. We found their dinners in the coppers, but it was rather too strong for English stomachs, so we did not eat it. We captured a general officer's baggage, a great number of wagons laden with flour, bacon, and some waggons of powder. The flour and bacon we took as much as we thought proper of, on our guns; the baggage we also plundered; the waggons we destroyed, and blew up the powder. I have a Russian officer's uniform, which I will, if possible, bring home, if I live. This is a beautiful country. Since we landed we have been surrounded with vineyards and orchards; every description of fruit is now ripe—grapes, peaches, apples, pears, almonds, and vegetables in abundance. Many of our men killed themselves by making a too free use of them. As we approach the towns and villages the inhabitants desert them, and as soon as we come to a halt our men disperse through them in search of plunder, and such a scene you could not imagine as is to be seen here in a few minutes. Thousands of men loaded with tables, chairs, sofas, chests of drawers, pier glasses, geese, ducks, cabbages, fowls—in fact, everything that can be imagined. Our men lay on beautiful featherbeds and costly sofas in the open air; arm-chairs and mahogany tables to grub off; and, in fact, the scene presented is so supremely ridiculous that it excites laughter in those who disapprove of such wanton and reckless extravagance and devastation. Even houses are wantonly destroyed; and some beasts, destitute of manly feeling, will even rob poor wretches who, through age, poverty, or infirmity, have not been able to escape. There are a few such and some young children left here, and I am glad to know, by general order of last night, that Lord Raglan is determined to repress plunder and give protection to such of the inhabitants as chose to remain in the towns or return to them now."

TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

Accounts both from the vessels conveying the wounded to Constantinople and from that city direct give a harrowing account of the state of the wounded. The preparations for their relief are represented as having been lamentably defective, the medical staff as insufficient, and the arrangements after the action as miserable in the extreme. The sick and wounded, officers as well as men, crowded by hundreds into vessels unprovided with any proper appliances, were left, it is said, to suffer or perish for want of surgical attendance; and, when their painful voyage was at length concluded, they were turned into a hospital so destitute of medical stores that even lint was lacking for the relief of their wounds. The *Times* Constantinople correspondent supplies the following details:—

It is impossible for any one to see the melancholy sights of the last few days without feelings of surprise and indignation at the deficiencies of our medical system. The

manner in which the sick and wounded have been treated is worthy only of the savages of Dahomey. The sufferings on board the Vulcan were bad enough. There were 300 wounded, and 170 cholera patients, and these were attended to by four surgeons. The scene is described as terrible. The wounded seized the surgeons by the skirts as they picked their way through the heaps of dying and dead; but the surgeons shook them off. It may be expected, and perhaps was right, that the officers should receive the principal attention, and they possibly required the almost individual labour of four men; but some one must be in fault when large bodies of wounded men are put on board a ship with no one to give them surgical assistance, or even supply their necessary wants. Numbers arrived at Scutari without having been touched by a surgeon since they fell pierced by Russian bullets on the slopes of the Alma. Their wounds were stiff and their strength exhausted as they were lifted out of the boats to be carried to the hospital, where, fortunately, surgical aid may be obtained. But all other horrors sink into insignificance compared with the state of the unfortunate passengers by the Colombo. This vessel left the Crimea on the morning of the 24th. Wounded men were being placed on board for two days before she sailed, and when she weighed anchor she carried the following numbers:—27 wounded officers, 422 wounded soldiers, and 104 Russian prisoners—in all 563 souls. About half of the wounded had received surgical assistance before they were put on board. To supply the wants of this mass of misery were four medical men, one of whom was the surgeon of the ship,—sufficiently employed in looking after the crew, who at this place and season are seldom free from sickness. The ship was literally covered with prostrate forms, so as to be almost unmanageable. The officers could not get below to find their sextants, and the run was made at hazard. The vessel was at sea twelve hours longer through this mischance. The worst cases were placed on the upper deck, which in a day or two became a mass of putridity. The neglected gunshot wounds bred maggots, which crawled in every direction, infecting the food of the unhappy beings on board. The putrid animal matter caused such a stench that the officers and crew were nearly overcome, and the captain is now ill from the effects of the five days' misery. All the blankets, to the number of 1,500, have been thrown overboard as useless. Thirty men died during the voyage. The surgeons worked as hard as possible, but could do little among so many, and many an unfortunate fellow first came under a medical man's hand on his arrival at Scutari, six days after the battle. It is an ungracious task to find fault and to speak of the shortcomings of men who do their utmost, but an unfortunate neglect has occurred since the arrival of the steamer. Forty-six men have been left on board for two days, when by some extra exertion they might have been safely placed in the hospital. The vessel is quite putrid, but a large number of men will be immediately employed to clean and fumigate her, and thus avoid the danger of typhus, which generally arises in such conditions. Two transports were towed by the Colombo, and their state was nearly as bad.

A letter from a young lady in Constantinople to the *Times*, corroborates this statement:—

You cannot imagine anything so fearful; to think that there are 3,000 lying in the barracks, and there are not even doctors enough to take care of them, and no nurses, for the few Greeks they tried to have were either not strong enough to bear the operations and the dressing of the wounds (for it was only very old women who could be procured), or else they drank so dreadfully that there was no depending on them.

The French have sent out 500 Sisters of Charity, who have been and still will be invaluable. Now, would it not be possible for us to do something too? Miss _____, who has been talking to me about it, thinks of going herself, with two maids, to try and do something. But, what can one woman do? Do not think that it is too late, for there will, no doubt, be more than one other battle, and then next year it will begin again. There is nobody here who can do anything, for there are few Greeks, and the Turks will not go near them.

General Thomas has been conveyed to Constantinople. The general was carried by sailors to the splendid hospital of Pera on a litter. He passed in this manner through the long streets of Pera, exciting the respectful emotions of the passers-by. The greater part took their hats off. At all the Turkish guard-houses the men turned out and presented arms. On the same day the Minister of War, Riza Pasha, sent one of his secretaries to inquire after the general's health. The Grand Vizier, Mohammed Pasha, repaired to the hospital, and passed a few moments at the general's bedside. The Sultan, they say, sent to the general the decoration of the Medjidie by one of his chamberlains. The general's wound is serious, but not dangerous, since a cure is expected. It is what surgeons call a good or favourable wound. The splinter of a shell has entered the body above the right groin.

Lately the medical staff, not expecting anything like such a number of wounded, looked about for some place near the sea to which the men who were badly wounded could be easily carried, and fixed on a kiosk belonging to the Sultan as the most convenient building for the purpose. The ministers hesitated to ask for it; but at last some one mentioned the matter to Abdü-Medjid. "Certainly," replied he, "let them have the kiosk: if necessary, they shall have one of my palaces, these poor wounded men."

It is now proposed to make good the glaring deficiencies of the hospital at Scutari by public subscription. Sir Robert Peel, in a letter to the *Times*, remarking that the sick and wounded are not well provided for, suggests the immediate raising of a subscription, and to begin it forwards a check for £200. He calculates that £10,000 might be raised in a week, and that in ten days comforts might be sent to the hospitals at Constantinople. The appeal has been promptly and liberally responded to. The *Times* of Monday acknowledges the receipt of £1,200, including £200 from Sir Moses Montefiore and Mr. Lyne Stephens, Mr. Joseph Locke, £100, and £25 from Sir Culling Eardley. A benefit is to be given for this object at the Victoria Theatre, on Friday next, and the Crystal Palace Company have resolved to devote the net pro-



ceeds of the receipts from visitors on Saturday the 20th inst. "to the fund now raising for the alleviation of the miseries of the sick and wounded, and of the widows and orphans of the army in the East." The secretary of the company states:—

The band of the French Regiment of Guides, which is about to visit London for the express purpose of rendering its assistance in aid of the sufferers, will assist the band of the Crystal Palace Company, and it is confidently hoped that the colonels of the various regiments stationed in and near London, with whom I am now in communication, will allow their bands to contribute to a grand musical demonstration, and will in other ways assist in carrying out brilliantly the object of the directors, with which they cannot but feel themselves identified.

The staff of the Crystal Palace Company have subscribed a day's pay towards this object. In acknowledging the receipt of subscriptions, the *Times* says:—The relief, to be effective, should be immediate, and the scheme for its prompt administration should be sent out by the next mail. In our opinion, it will be found unnecessary to forward supplies of lint or any other such substance. All sums transmitted to us shall be paid into the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co., who have an excellent correspondent at Constantinople, and can there await the decision of donors. It is calculated that four thousand patients may receive a great daily accession of comforts for four months at a total cost of £10,000.

The following is Sir Culling Eardley's characteristic letter to the *Times* accompanying his donation:—

To the Editor of the *Times*.

SIR.—The public are under deep obligations to you for stirring them up to their duty on behalf of our noble and suffering countrymen in the East. "S. G. O.'s" suggestion is an excellent one—that we should all give one day's income. I cannot afford to rival Sir Robert Peel's noble gift of £200, for I have many other demands upon me; but, having some £8,000 a-year, I will cheerfully send you £25, and may the blessing of God go with it.

I am going down to my place this evening, and I shall endeavour to get the two neighbouring places of worship to help me to-morrow. What matters church or chapel at such a moment? My donation and a bundle of old linen, I shall offer as a nucleus for my neighbours' gifts, and the result you shall know in a few days.

I expect that this war will be overruled for good in a thousand ways; in none, perhaps, more than in opening the floodgates of good feeling and mutual sympathy between different classes of our countrymen.

Your faithful servant,

London, Oct. 14.

C. E. EARDLEY.

Mr. Guthrie, president of the College of Surgeons, maintains in the *Times* that public benevolence is taking a wrong direction:—

I have no doubt that at this moment medical comforts and stores of every kind are in the Bosphorus in sufficient quantity; and, if they are not, the War Minister will, I am satisfied, have already taken steps to forward them, although they will be too late to be of use to the wounded of the battle of Alma; for before they can arrive one-third of the wounded will be about to return to their regiments, fit for duty, most of those who were fated to die will have died, and the remainder, I have no hesitation in saying, will have (the hurry of the moment being over) every ordinary comfort and attendance they stand in need of. If they want for anything at Scutari, it will be the fault of the principal medical officer in charge.

It appears to me to be an error to relieve a Government from any part of its duties by public charity; for, if the public interfere, the Government will in future rely on such aid, which will always be too late to assist in saving life, although it may be useful in alleviating protracted suffering.

To this the *Times* replies that experience does not warrant us in believing that adequate arrangements have been made by Government. If, upon experiment, it is found that the Government has been before-hand with the subscribers, the money can be returned into their hands, or forwarded as an addition to any fund they may desire.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

The Austrian Government has formed several entrenched positions on the Gallician frontier, both at Cracow and on the Upper Dniester, which was before wholly unprotected. The principal movements of the Russian army in the last few weeks have likewise been directed towards the Austrian frontier, in spite of the obvious necessity for strengthening as much as possible Prince Menschikoff in the Crimea, and Prince Gortschakoff on the Pruth. The attention of German statesmen and generals is as keenly directed to the movements of troops on the Vistula and the Dniester as in the Crimea. Three regiments of Russian Chasseurs and one of Grenadiers have just been moved to Kielce, where they are entrenched to the north of Cracow, and a large Russian entrenched camp is formed at Bachow, on the right bank of the Vistula. General Hess has, on the right hand, moved into the Bukowina and was expected at Zaleszczyk, in Galicia, which the Austrians have converted into one of their strongest positions.

An ukase was promulgated at St. Petersburg, on the 14th inst., by which the three provinces nearest Austria (this designation we presume indicates Podolia, Volhynia, and the Kingdom of Poland), are declared in a state of siege, and Gortschakoff appointed generalissimo of the army concentrated in them. While the Czar thus plainly intimates that he considers the congratulations presented by the Emperor of Austria to the Courts of the Tuilleries and St. James's on their successes in the Crimea as tantamount to a declaration of war against Russia, he, by leaving his frontier towards Prussia entirely denuded of troops, expresses quite as unequivocally his entire confidence in the Court of Berlin.

THE SPLIT BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Austrian Government has replied to the Prussian note of the 21st September, under date the 30th. Count Buol states, that Austria will consider her inter-

ests gravely prejudiced "as long as Russia does not give guarantees [alluding to the four points] for the restoration of a sure and lasting peace;" that Austria never assumed a right to the separate occupation of the Principalities, and that she is not in a position to claim such a right; that although Austria had not enforced the four points by active hostilities, yet that "the Emperor has reserved to himself full liberty of action in respect of his ulterior resolutions;" that the Austrian Government cannot be satisfied until the Diet assume the same position with regard to the four conditions as Austria has assumed; and she deeply regrets the difficulties raised by Prussia. Austria is anxious to remain united with Prussia and the Diet, but reserves to herself the right either to bring her propositions before the Diet, or to wait until the Diet itself moves in the matter.

On the receipt of a copy of this document, Baron Manteuffel resigned, and left Berlin. The King held a Cabinet Council, on the 9th instant; Manteuffel withdrew his resignation; conciliatory overtures were to be sent to Vienna, and Prussian policy is to be in perfect accord with that of Austria!

The Austrian Government has since issued a circular to the Governments of the Confederation, enclosing its note to Prussia, and explaining some particulars. The only paragraph worth notice is the following, which appears to hit the nail on the head:—

The Cabinet of Berlin seems to us to have left it unexplained how the "moral support" (of itself an ineffectual one) of the bases of peace defined in the notes of August 10, can with any degree of dignity and sincerity be recommended to the Bund, so long as these same bases of peace are represented as open to grave misgivings from the point of view of German interests.

A report has begun to be current in Germany, that a secret treaty has been concluded between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia. If this be true, Prussia can no longer be considered in any other light than as a frontier province of the Russian empire.

A newspaper conflict has begun between Austria and Prussia, foreshadowing a probable contest of more serious character. The Vienna *Presse* of the 11th lays down the law that though remaining neutral in a general war may flatter the vanity of Governments, "it is not always possible for second-rate states to maintain this comfortable position." As soon as they disturb the movements of the belligerent powers, by their geographical situation they are compelled to take part with one or the other. The *Presse* then goes on to observe that "Prussia can scarcely escape this fate, if the march of events lead to war in the north." On the very same day, the *Kreuz-Zeitung* of Berlin, after asking whether it be possible that "Russia can ever forgive and forget what Austria in the last few days has done against her," and protesting that it cannot take upon itself to "conjecture how far the magnanimous long-suffering of the Emperor of Russia may reach," declares that the "cordial congratulations" offered by Austria to the Western Powers "has created a wall of partition between the members of the Holy Alliance, and opened a struggle the consequences of which it is not easy to discern." The *Kreuz-Zeitung* has been seized by the police in the Austrian metropolis.

RETURN OF THE BALTIC FLEETS.

The return of the French division of the fleet, together with General Baraguay d' Hilliers and the land forces, to Cherbourg, the departure for England of General Jones, Commandant of the Engineers, and the sailing from Nargen of the Neptune, 120, the St. George, 120, the Prince Regent, 90, and the Monarch, 84, for Kiel, Holstein, and thence to Spithead, indicate the termination of the campaign in the Baltic for the present year, and the suspension of any further active operations until the spring of 1855. The boisterous weather has set in.

A letter from Nargen dated October 3, says:—Now that the weather is breaking up these seas are positively dangerous. So much is this the case that the cruisers are being recalled. We shall commence the blockade further down, between Dago and Hango, down to and including the Gulf of Riga. This blockade service will be performed by thirteen of the smaller vessels under the orders of the Imperiale, Captain Watson, who throughout has managed the blockade up here as senior officer. It is said confidently that the main body of the fleet will work out their remaining stay in the Baltic off Gotska Sands.

The following is an extract from a despatch received from Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, dated from her Majesty's ship Duke of Wellington, Nargen, October 1:—

The Bulldog joined yesterday from Ledund, bringing seven of the Vulture's men (names as below), who had been prisoners in the vicinity of Abo. Orders have been given to forward to the squadron the ten men belonging to the Vulture who are in the interior of Russia, and that the remaining two men, who are near Abo, shall be sent as soon as convenient. The Vulture's men speak in high terms of the very kind treatment they have received during their imprisonment. John Dunstan, leading stoker; James Litton, stoker; James Dart, private, R.M.; Joseph Dowling, ditto; William Billing, ditto; William Herring, stoker; Joseph Amery, stoker.

The Ajax, 60, screw ship, Captain Warden, arrived at Spithead on Sunday, from the Baltic. She was the last vessel to leave Bomarsund, remaining behind with Sir Charles Napier, and destroying the whole of what remained of the forts, the foundations of the new ones about to be built, the quay, and everything else of value to the Russians.

NEWS FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

A letter of the 6th inst. says that all the available troops have been marched to the south, and the metropolis is garrisoned at this moment by nothing but raw recruits, forming nominally the reserve battalions of the different regiments of the Guards now sent on active service. The last of these corps to leave us

were the regiments "Moscow" and "Semenow," and the battalion of Finland rifles. The Emperor has published an order of the day, dated Gatchina, Oct. 2, expressing his thanks to the Hereditary Grand Duke, as commander-in-chief of the Grenadier Corps and Guards, and the officers under his command, for the high state of discipline to which they have brought the troops. The latest accounts from Poland give a dark and very unsatisfactory picture of the state of things in that kingdom. The concentration of troops at Warsaw, and the numerous dislocations of large bodies all along the frontiers of Austria have greatly increased the consumption, and necessarily raised the prices of all sorts of provisions, so that the poorer inhabitants are looking forward to the approaching winter with fear and trembling.

The Czar is now going to establish his head-quarters at Warsaw, probably for the winter. His horses, carriages, and servants, have been already despatched from St. Petersburg, and are partly arrived there.

The *Cologne Gazette*, under date St. Petersburg, Oct. 6, says:—"It would be an error to suppose that any considerable portion of the population here would break their hearts if Russia were to sustain a defeat in the present crisis. The persons that would be morally depressed by it would be principally the bureaucrats, the Czar, the court, and everyone connected with it—as for instance, the state church. This established church must not, by-the-by, be confounded with the old Greek church and its numerous sects, which only pay external deference to the first-named for form's sake in order to escape the persecutions and the obstinate oppression they once underwent."

"PATRIOTIC FUND."

Friday night's *Gazette* contains a copy of the Royal Commission which has just been issued, in pursuance of the recent announcement from the War Department, for regulating the collection and control of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers, sailors, and marines killed or dying in active service in the present war. This document is lengthy though business-like. It appeals to the "just and generous benevolence" of the nation, on behalf of the widows and orphans of those who have "gallantly fallen in battle," or who may hereafter "nobly sacrifice their lives in our service, while protecting the invaded liberties of our ally, and repressing the ceaseless ambition of our enemies." The subscription list will be headed by Her Majesty, with the munificent donation of £1,000. Prince Albert will contribute £500; and a like sum has been promised by the Duke of Wellington. The commissioners named include men of all parties. They are Prince Albert, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Seymour, the Earl of Derby, Earl Shaftesbury, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Hardwicke, Earl Chichester, Earl Nelson, Earl Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Cobham, Viscount Hardinge, Baron Rocheby, Baron Colchester, Baron Panmure, Baron Seaton, Baron St. Leonards, Baron Baglan, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, James Lindsay, Esq.; Sir James George Graham, H. T. I. Corry, Edward Ellice, M.P.; Robert Vernon Smith, M.P.; Sir John S. Pakington, Sir Robert Throckmorton, Sir William Parker, Sir Thomas Byam Martin, Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Sir H. Dalrymple Rose, the Lord Mayor of London, Joseph Hume, M.P.; T. Baring, M.P.; J. G. Hubbard, Esq.; John Wilson Patten, M.P.; S. M. Peto, M.P.; E. B. Roche, M.P.; and John Ball, M.P. All these are appointed by Her Majesty "to make full and diligent inquiry into the best mode of aiding the loyalty and benevolence of her Majesty's loving subjects, and of ascertaining the best means by which their gifts and contributions may be best applied, according to the generous intentions of the donors thereof." The commissioners are empowered to call before them all such persons connected with the civil, military, and naval services as they may judge necessary in order to become better informed of "all matters and things most desirable to be done and performed." Secretaries are appointed, and the lords lieutenant, sheriffs, and custodes rotulorum, with other persons mentioned in the commission, are named "Commissioners in Aid" to encourage and assist the establishment of local committees. The nomination of regular constituted officers and committees to be the channel of the efforts of private benevolence is a great step in the right direction. Donations, subscriptions, and contributions, to the "Patriotic Fund," other than those paid to Local Committees, will be received by the secretaries at the offices of the Royal Commission, 164, Great George-street, corner of Parliament-street, Westminster, at the Bank of England, and by all London Bankers. Acknowledgments of the receipt will appear, from time to time, in two London papers, but it is hoped that no separate receipts or acknowledgments will be required from the Honorary Secretaries, whose duties will be otherwise sufficiently laborious.

"S. G. O." proposes that "the day on the banks of the Alma," should be regarded as "a special charge on the nation's gratitude;" and that every man of rank and condition should contribute one day's income, as a national tribute to be handed over as a free gift to the army.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"I have knocked off smoking segars for twelve months, so that I may give the expenditure to the suffering soldiers and sailors at the seat of war. I calculate that what I smoked and gave away amounted to £5, therefore please accept the same for use."

MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

The telegraph has already announced that Marshal St. Arnaud died at sea on board the Bertholet, on the 29th ult. The *Moniteur* and other journals have contributed interesting particulars relative to the events, and to his last despatches. He had long been in broken health; indeed he was afflicted with a mortal disease before he left France, last spring. At sea, before landing in the Crimea, on the 12th September, he wrote to

the Minister of War, reporting how serious his illness had become; and, expressing a hope that he should be able to lead the army to Sebastopol, he begged that the Emperor would appoint his successor. In the battle on the 20th he kept the saddle for twelve hours. The *Journal des Débats* states, that when he was remonstrated with as to his great fatigue on horseback, he replied. "Un maréchal de France doit savoir mourir à cheval." And all but died on horseback he did. On the day of the battle, says the *Constitutionnel*, he never left his saddle, although in great suffering. At length, when the pain became so acute that without assistance he must have fallen off, he had two cavalry soldiers to hold him up. Two days after this, notwithstanding the sufferings that he endured, he was still engaged in the duties of his post, giving orders, receiving reports, and dictating despatches. But on the 28th he found that he could hold out no longer. From the bivouac at Tchernaya he again wrote to the Minister at War, to the effect that a choleraic attack had reduced him to such a state of weakness that he could command no longer; that he had surrendered his authority to General Canrobert, "whom his Majesty's special orders" designed for his successor; and that he had taken farewell of the troops, in the following order of the day:—

Head-Quarters, at the Bivouac of Menkendie.

Sept. 26, 1854.

Soldiers—Providence refuses to your chief the satisfaction of continuing in the glorious course now opening to you. Conquered by a heavy malady, against which he has vainly struggled, he beholds with profound grief, (but will know how to fulfil) the imperious duty imposed on him by circumstances—the duty of resigning a command which his health, irrecoverably destroyed, no longer permits him to support the weight of.

Soldiers, you will grieve for me; for the misfortune that befalls me is immense, irreparable, and perhaps unexampled.

I resign the command to Lieutenant-General Canrobert, whom, in provident anxiety for this army and for the great interests it represents, the Emperor has invested with the necessary powers by a sealed letter I have now before me. It is a relief to my anguish, that I have to place in such worthy hands the flag that France confided to me.

You will surround with your respect, with your confidence, this general officer; on whom a brilliant military career and the splendour of services performed, have conferred the most honourable fame throughout the country and army. He will follow up the victory of the Alma, and will win that happiness I had dreamed of for myself, and which I envy him—the happiness of conducting you to Sebastopol.

MARSHAL DE SAINT ARNAUD.

The Bortholoet, bearing the body of Marshal St. Arnaud, arrived at Marseilles, from Constantinople, on Wednesday; Madame St. Arnaud accompanying the body of her husband. Three sets of salutes were fired. The Marshal's remains will be deposited in the Invalides.

Marshal St. Arnaud was born at Paris, in 1801. In 1816 he entered the Garde du Corps of the restored Bourbons. He afterwards quitted the army, for some cause not clearly made out, but reflecting on his character; and he did not join it again until 1831. In consequence of the share he took in the pacification of La Vendée, General Bugeaud made him one of his orderly officers; and after acting as one of the guards of the Duchess of Berry at Blaye, he was sent to Algiers. From the rank of Captain in 1836, he passed through a series of promotions for services in African warfare; being decorated with the Legion of Honour for behaviour at the siege of Constantine; winning the rank of Commandant in 1840, that of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1842, and Colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment in 1844. Peaceful times returning, Colonel St. Arnaud gained repute as a colonizer; and in 1847 he became a Major-General. His last military achievement in Algeria was a successful campaign against the Kabyles, in 1850. In 1851, President Louis Napoleon appointed him to the command of the Second Division of the Army of Paris, and shortly afterwards Minister of War. He undertook and executed the *coup d'état* of the 2nd December; and in 1852 he was made Marshal of France, Senator, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He remained Minister of War until he quitted that post to command the Army of the East.

It is stated that the Emperor intends to confer upon Marshal St. Arnaud's widow the title of Duchess of Alma.

A deputation of English officers is expected at Paris to attend the Marshal's funeral. When the news of his death reached Havre all the English vessels in the port hoisted their colours half-mast high.

The *Independence* gives the following anecdote of Marshal St. Arnaud as authentic:—Before embarking from Constantinople for Varna he made his will, and sent it to his notary at Paris, with a letter, saying, "If Sebastopol be not taken by the 28th of September, you may act upon my will on the 29th." It was, as he is made to predict, on September 29 that he died.

General Canrobert, who succeeds the Marshal, is forty-four years of age. He is held in repute as a man of judgment, bravery, and probity. He entered the army as a private soldier, but is of a good family in Brittany, where he has a small estate of about 5,000 francs a year. With this small patrimony, Canrobert, when receiving only the pay of a commandant, lived honourably, never incurring debts, and from time to time opening his purse to comrades in distress. He was never known to engage in speculations of any kind.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Lieutenant Molesworth died at Malta on the 5th, of a fever contracted at Varna.

Schamyl is said to have been defeated by Prince Andronikoff, who again threatens Kars.

Prayers, it is said, were offered up on Sunday in all the Roman Catholic chapels in Dublin for the repose

of the souls of the soldiers who fell at the glorious victory of the Alma.

Attention has again been called to the fact that the Emperor of Russia still continues a Knight of the Garter.

It is stated by a correspondent of the *Daily News*, "on good authority," that Prince Menschikoff attempted to cut his throat, after the battle of the Alma, but was prevented by his officers.

"An old cavalry officer" has discovered an easy way of raising £600,000 a-year to supply twenty additional cavalry regiments for the war; the easy way is simply to confiscate the revenues "wasted upon the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters."

The *Sidcle* says:—"A Prince descended from the Khans of Tartary is attempting to raise all the Crimeas against the Russians. It is said that he has been consecrated Padishah of the Crimea by an Ulema. He has begun by forming a numerous guard.

At this moment Bomarsund belongs to a tailor. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* General Baraguy made a present of the ruined fortress to a tailor named Claes Berggren, and this person is now selling bricks, &c., from the ruins to any one who will buy. Berggren had served the French general as interpreter.

It is rumoured, that the suggestion that the Russian prisoners might be sent to Australia, as such an arrangement would be a positive boon to themselves, an economical measure for the country, and one of unquestionable advantage to the colonies, is likely to be adopted by Government.

Prince Paskiewitsch, in giving an account to the inhabitants of Warsaw of the battle of the Alma, speaks lightly of it, and says that the plan of campaign laid down by Prince Menschikoff had been fully carried out; and though the Russian loss was 1,000, that of the allies must have been much greater.

Several recruiting parties, from cavalry, infantry, and artillery, have been actively pursuing their vocation in the Irish metropolis, and, since the intelligence reached of the success of the British arms in the East, their efforts have been attended with a fair amount of success. The infantry of the line have obtained the largest number of recruits.

A mot is attributed to Lord Raglan, who, it will be recollect, lost an arm in the great war. When the armies were drawn up at the Alma the French officer who was in attendance on his Lordship for the purpose of communicating with the Marshal, made some observation upon the appearance of the French wing, to the right of the English. "Yes," said Lord Raglan, glancing at his empty sleeve, "France owed me an arm, and she has paid me."

It is stated that a number of divers, supplied with the diving apparatus of Messrs. Heincke, have been ordered to Sebastopol, for the purpose of removing the obstruction caused by the sinking of several Russian vessels at the entrance of the harbour. So pressing was the demand that the diver at the Royal Panopticon, who since the re-opening of that institution has astonished the public by the display of the brilliant subaqueous light, has been put into requisition, and sent off at a few hours' notice.

The 46th regiment has at length been embarked for the East. At Woolwich one of the workmen called out, "I don't recollect." One of the soldiers struck him on the head with the muzzle of his musket, and the man had to be conveyed to the surgery to have his head dressed. On Thursday, six companies, consisting of 27 officers, 706 non-commissioned officers and men, were on board the Prince at Greenwich, ready to start for the Crimea. The Prince left yesterday.

The two Lieutenants so prominently mentioned in Lord Raglan's despatches, have been promoted to the rank of commander—viz., Lieutenant S. H. Derriman (1842) Commander of the Caradoc, who was appointed by Admiral Dundas as his lordship's aide-de-camp at the battle of the Alma. Lieutenant Frederick A. Maxse (1852) one of the juniors of the Agamemnon, 91, who returned through the forest with Lord Raglan's despatches, and thus enabled the Agamemnon to reach Balaklava at the desired moment. Major Lord Burghersh, the bearer of the despatches containing the details of the victory in the Crimea, has been made a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, Messrs. Wigram and Co., and Messrs. Smith, have received orders from the Government to build several new war vessels of a peculiar construction. The new floating batteries are to be flat-bottomed and to have three keels. The vessels must be of sufficient tonnage to carry a small description of fort constructed of iron and wood. It is stated that three hundred and fifty tons of iron will be used in the construction of each fort, and that its iron walls will be everywhere nine inches in thickness. The forts are to be mounted with cannon. The destination of the new floating batteries is believed to be the Baltic.

According to the *Northampton Herald*, the engineer who mainly planned the fortifications of Sebastopol was an Englishman,—a Mr. Upton, a clever but unprincipled man. Some eight-and-twenty years ago, he was surveyor of the Dunchurch and Stratford road; he betrayed his trust, and embezzled £2,000. To escape prosecution for this and other frauds, he fled the country. He obtained employment from the Czar; was appointed chief engineer at Sebastopol, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and greatly improved the harbour and defences. He died about a year ago. A son of Mr. Upton who resides in a country house in the neighbourhood is said to have been taken prisoner. Lord Raglan rode up to the house, ignorant of its occupant, and was much surprised at the appearance of one of his own countrymen. It was thought that much might be learnt from so intelligent and trustworthy a prisoner. He was accordingly carried off to the camp where he will be treated with kindness in return for as much information as he can be induced to communicate.

Miscellaneous News.

The number of visitors to the Crystal Palace, including season tickets, for the six days ending Oct. 14 was 24,852; amount received for admission £1,198 11s. 4,186 visited the palace on Monday.

The premium of sixty guineas, offered by the Birmingham Fine Arts Prize Association to the painter of the best picture contributed to the Society of Artists' Exhibition this year, has been awarded to Sir Charles Eastlake for his picture of Ruth and Boaz.

The South-Eastern Railway Company are about to construct a short line to form a junction with the Great Western Railway at Reading: the narrow gauge is to be extended from Oxford to Reading; and thus a traveller will be enabled to proceed direct from Dover to Birmingham, Birkenhead, and other places in the north.

The question of separate education for Protestants and Roman Catholics was again discussed on Wednesday, in the North Dublin Board of Guardians, and a motion, in compliance with the desire of the commissioners, to reconsider the former resolution of the board in favour of a separate system was negatived by a large majority.

Major Fenwick, at Dundee, received intelligence by electric telegraph from London, announcing that his son, Ensign Fenwick, of the 1st Royals, was amongst the killed at the battle of the Alma. Inquiries were instituted at the telegraph office, and it turned out that the officials had blundered—the message really sent having been "Your son is not amongst the killed."

By an extraordinary omission of a clerk to the Manchester overseers, a whole page of a rate-book was not copied in preparing the list of citizens entitled to vote at the next municipal elections; and the consequence is, that about thirty manufacturers and others, mostly heavy ratepayers in New-cross Ward, are disqualified. A similar omission has taken place in the borough of Salford.

Pillar letter-boxes are, according to an official letter from the Postmaster-General to be placed along the leading thoroughfares of the metropolis at intervals of about half-a-mile. Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street and the Strand, are the streets chosen to commence the experiment. By this means, it is believed that the number of receiving houses, which are a great expence, may be reduced.

A number of the emigrants who were left destitute by the failure of Messrs. Griffiths and Newcome, emigration agents, have published a letter, on behalf of themselves and 150 others, expressing their fervent gratitude to the press, to Sir Robert Carden, Captain Lean, and others who took up their cause, and to those who subscribed to enable them to leave England. The letter is dated from the ship Medway, lying off Gravesend.

On Wednesday the whole of the extensive buildings belonging to the York Drain and Tile Company, adjoining the Vauxhall waterworks, were sold by order of the commissioners of Public Works, to be forthwith pulled down, to clear the ground for the formation of Battersea Park. The site of the proposed park is now nearly cleared, and the commissioners having had a grant of £24,000 from Parliament, the laying out of the walks and roads is at once to be proceeded with.

The agitation against the adulteration of food has not fallen through. On Thursday last, a preliminary meeting of professional gentlemen and others was held on the subject at Wolverhampton. Resolutions to the effect that the subject demanded the serious attention of the community as one materially affecting the public health; that one or two leading articles be selected for protection in the first instance; and in favour of the formation of a committee to act in concert with the promoters of the Birmingham Conference on Adulterations, were adopted.

In the North of Scotland there are unmistakeable signs of the near approach of severe weather. Winter, says the *John O'Groats Journal*, threatens to set in at a very early period of the year in the northern county of Caithness. The nights during the last week have been frosty, and the air cold and keen, and on Saturday morning the hills at Berriedale wore a coating of snow, the first which has appeared in the county this season. At Spey, on Wednesday morning last week, there was also a thin layer of snow on the ground.

An important decision has been given in the Revising Barristers' Court, Birmingham, by E. H. Chamberlain Esq. It appears that no objection was made to any of the Conservative claims for new votes. The Liberals claimed 207 new votes on account of freehold land property. A large proportion of them were disallowed on the novel ground that freehold building land lying in hand inlet, no matter of what value, does not confer a right to a county vote. The point did not rise upon a land society claim, but the decision is applicable to the great majority of such claims, and did we not feel assured (says the *Birmingham Journal*), that it cannot be supported, we should say that land societies had lost one-half their value as social and political institutions. The revising barrister refused an appeal!

Mr. Colville, Tory M.P. for South Derbyshire, made a sad blunder last week, at a meeting in Ashby of the Shropshire Club. In proposing "The Ladies," he singled out, as "one of the greatest failings of the age," the fact that "farmers' wives were too proud for their business;" and said, "if they intended to make a good dairy of cheese, they would not have much time for playing the pianoforte." Such a row! Poor Mr. Colville! Earl Howe pleaded for him; and he himself "explained." But the farmers were indignant; and, after the chair was vacated, they drank "to the wife of a jolly good farmer, who can make a jolly good cheese, and play a jolly good tune on a jolly good piano to a jolly good family."

The half-yearly meeting of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, founded in 1816, for the cure of deafness and other affections of the ear, was lately held at the Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho. Mr. William Temple Cooper, in the chair. The secretary read the report, announcing the amount of subscriptions received during the last six months, which was very inadequate to the number of applicants for relief. Mr. Harvey, the surgeon to the Institution, stated to the meeting that the number of cases admitted on the books during the last six months were upwards of 700, consisting of cases of diseases of the throat, in connexion with dropsies, rheumatic affections of the head, and noises in the ears, with numerous cases of neglected discharges from the ear amongst children. This institution has now been in active operation for 38 years, during which period there had been admitted on the books, 31,400 cases of various conditions of deafness amongst the poorer classes. The committee appealed to the generous public for their support of this Institution; the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Harvey, the surgeon, and to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

Literature.

A Dictionary of Terms in Art. Edited and Illustrated by F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A. With 500 Engravings on Wood. London: A. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

THE "brief illustrative explanation of all such phraseology as may properly be called 'the language of the Arts,'" is the object of the very beautiful volume with which Mr. Fairholt here presents us. Its plan includes the *Aesthetics of Art*—the principles which rule the mind and guide the efforts of the artist,—the History of Art, in brief notices of the various Schools, and of some public collections,—the Technology of Art,—in the various branches of its antiquities, and the terms common to the Fine Arts, or peculiar to the practice of its several branches, or belonging to the sciences and manufactures directly related to general Art,—the symbolism of Art—and the implements, materials, and processes of painting, sculpture, and engraving. Great research and intelligence have been employed in the production of the work, which, though so varied and discursive, is brought almost to perfection, in its clear conveyance and close condensation of the information it imparts. It stands alone in completeness and excellence as a book of reference for artists and amateurs, on all subjects connected with the Fine Arts; and while it may require to be supplemented by other works on particular branches—(assistance towards which is afforded by the Editor, in the indication of the authorities that may be consulted by the student)—it is yet far more to be wondered at, that so much matter, in such diversified details, is compressed into the articles of this dictionary, than that it should leave certain subjects in need of fuller elucidation. Some of the more important articles are exceedingly elaborate and satisfactory; and might be quoted as interesting essays on their several topics:—this is true equally of a class of articles which may be represented by that on *Pottery*, and of another class which has its representative in the article *Trinity*.

It is, however, by observing a few of the articles as they occur in the alphabetical series, that a judgment may be best formed of the conscientiousness and ability with which such a work as this has been executed. Let the reader take with us, at random, the few paragraphs that follow.

"NATIVITY." One of the most popular subjects in Medieval Art, was the cradle of our Lord in Bethlehem: it was represented, in ancient times, by a baby in swaddling clothes placed in a manger, over which appeared the heads of an ox and an ass—whose breath, the ancient legends affirm, kept the infant Saviour warm. The Virgin is seated at the head, and St. Joseph at the foot of the manger. This simple and touching picture was termed 'Nativity.'

NATURALIST. (*Ital.*) Artists who strictly copied from nature, forming a school opposed to the MACCHINISTI.

NAUMACHIA. (*Gr.*) Gladiatorial sea-fights. Also, a circus, or amphitheatre, in which sea-fights were represented for public amusement. They were first introduced to Rome by Julius Caesar, and continued by other emperors with great cost and splendour. In Claudius' famous exhibition on the Lake Fucinus were 19,000 combatants, and fifty ships of each opposing fleet; representations of nereids and sea-monsters were made to swim on the water, and a silver triton in the centre—by the aid of machinery—sounded a trumpet as a signal for the contest. Coins and sculptures frequently represent the brilliant scenes of the naumachia.

NAVE. That part of an ecclesiastical edifice to the west of the choir, and in which the congregation assemble. The term is derived from the French word *nef* (a ship), and is believed by some authors to be a mystical type of the ark of Noah—the church in the same way preserving the faithful from the deluge of sin. The Germans use the word *schiff* also to designate this portion of the church.

NEBRIS. (*Gr.*) A fawn's skin, worn as a part of the dress of hunters and others; and, in works of art, as a characteristic covering of Bacchus, and male and female Bacchanals, as well as of fawns and satyrs.

NEBULY. Decorated with wavy lines.

NERO ANTICO. (*Ital.*) The intensely black marble used by the Egyptians and other ancient statuary. It is much more intense in colour than any modern marbles, and, as no quarry now known produces it, its tone may owe somewhat to long exposure.

NEUTRAL TINT. A factitious grey pigment under this name is used in water-colours. It is composed of blue, red, and yellow, in various proportions.

NICHE. A word derived from the Italian *nichia*, a sea-shell, and used to designate the concave recesses in a wall or building, sometimes intended to contain statuary, the archivolts being sometimes formed like a shell; in ancient works they are sometimes square, but more frequently semicircular at the back, and covered by a semi-dome. In the middle ages, niches were extensively employed in ecclesiastical architecture for statues."

This is not a specimen selected specially to display the contents of the book, but just a column as it struck the eye on opening it. It is, of course, less favourable than a selection would have been, and only very partially indicates the kind of matter, in the briefer articles, which may be found in these pages. But no one will look over these sentences without perceiving to some extent the merits we have ascribed to the work, or without gaining confidence in its completeness and accuracy.

We have only to add that it is profusely illustrated by Mr. Fairholt; whose reputation is a guarantee better than any assurance of ours, of the judgment and taste and learning that are displayed in the selection of the subjects, and of the truly artistic manner in which they are rendered, in the five hundred beautiful woodcuts that adorn the volume.

There is a peculiar fitness in the appearance of this manual dictionary, at a time when the Sydenham Palace its making known to the people so much more than ever of the history and achievements of Art. It is an interpreter of the glorious language in which the artists of many nations and many ages there speak to the modern beholder. Whoever has it at hand, will greatly increase the intelligence and enjoyment with which he studies the Arts' Courts and sculpture there collected. It has a still closer adaptation to the professional students of Art; and should be the *vade-mecum* of the many pupils of our now widely established Schools of Design. But to the general reader, and even to the lounger in a drawing-room, its illustrations, and its morsels of interesting information, will alike commend it, as a valuable and delightful book.

The Poetical Works of Samuel Butler. With Life and Notes, by the Rev. GEORGE GILFILLAN, 2 vols. (Library Edition of the Poets.) Edinburgh: James Nichol.

The author of "Hudibras," more than any of our poets, is an instance of the truth of Landor's dictum, "that genuine humour and true wit require a sound and capacious mind—which is always a grave one." It is true that there is often little delicacy in his wit, that he "splashes up too much filth," and indulges largely in profanity; but he combines quite incomparably, a sharp and fresh wit, a great variety of humour, and a severe irony, with a vivid and poetical imagination, and a real strength of wisdom. This is pretty much the judgment which Mr. Gilfillan has pronounced, in the memoir and criticism prefixed to these volumes—written in one of his best moods and in his best manner, the former thoughtful, the latter solid and self-possessed.

"Butler (says he) had one of the sharpest and most sagacious of intellects—an intellect which, if not much conversant either with the heights or the depths of ideal and metaphysical thought, pierced far below the surfaces, and saw distinctly the angles and edges [sic!] of things. His mind had all that brawny common-sense, that natural inevitable insight which distinguished Swift, Cobbett, and Burns. What a number of strong pointed sentences—noticeable still more for their truth and sense, than for their wit—could be fished out from his writings in proof of this! We have often had occasion to remark, that if a man happened to possess one mental quality in great abundance, the world in its haste, and the ordinary fury of critics in their conceit, immediately proceed to deny him every other, or to deride from the quality of those they are obliged to concede. This has been very much the case with Butler. Wit being his most singular, has been called his sole property—for his enormous learning, of course, is only held to prove his diligence! Now, in fact, Butler had some other qualities, higher in value, if not so wonderful in vastness, as his wit. He had, as we have asserted above, much home-spun, clear-sighted, practical wisdom. But he had also, we intend to prove, not a little of the real *vis-vivida*—the fire, fancy, and inspiration of a poet. Some authors have wit and imagination in nearly equal quantities, and it is their temperament, or circumstances, or creed, which decide the question, which of the two they shall specially use or cultivate. Had Butler been a Puritan, instead of a Cavalier, he would have indited noble, serious poetry. As it is, he has interspersed, amid the profuse wit and ridicule of *Hudibras*, some exquisite touches of grave poetry—touches sometimes as delicate as they are few—always as striking in effect as they are brief in the time of execution. . . . Hear this fine love-flourish, which ought to have been sincere.

'The sun and day shall sooner part,
Than love or you shake off my heart,
The sun, that shall no more dispense
His own, but your bright influence.
I'll carve your name on barks of trees,
With true love-knots and flourishes,
That shall infuse eternal spring
And everlasting flourishing:
Where'er you tread, your foot shall set
The primrose and the violet;
Nature her charter shall renew,
And take all lives of things from you.'

Why, this might have come from the fair Rosalind, in the Forest of Arden, and sounds softly as an enamoured wave breaking in whispers upon a shore of silver sand!

We give only two others. First:

'For as we see the eclipsed sun
By mortals is more gazed upon,
Than when, adorn'd with all his light,
He shines serene in sky most bright;
So valour in a low estate
Is most admir'd and wonder'd at.'

The second makes Warburton (not the warmest of critics) break out into a rapture.

'The moon pull'd off her veil of light,
That hides her face by day from sight,
(Mysterious veil, of brightness made,
That's both her lustre and her shade);
And in the lanthorn of the night,
With shining horns, hung out her light;
For darkness is the proper sphere
Where all false glories used to appear.'

Mr. Gilfillan compares Butler with Swift and Byron, and touches on some of the characteristics of burlesque poetry. Justly, he says, that in each case we have a sort of Hercules turned Harlequin; and that, notwithstanding our enjoyment, we sometimes feel regret that consummately fine creations should be mercilessly mangled, as burlesque poetry aims to do, by the meanest and most laughable conceptions. Butler's learning, far-fetched knowledge, and peculiar versification, are further topics of the critic's discriminating remarks; and his great moral faults are dwelt upon with a justice only too much tempered with leniency. Mr. Gilfillan also gives a brief analysis of *Hudibras*, by way of "a key to this confessedly obscure book." We think he is right in saying, that while "it is clear Butler hated the Puritans as a party," there is "very little of the spiteful or malignant in his composition." "His wit is dry, but seldom devilish. He can hate and he can despise; but he cannot, like Swift, loathe and cover the objects of his malignant fury with the foam of a demoniac":—a very characteristically written remark, and significant and true. There will be few inclined to dissent from Mr. Gilfillan's closing remark,—that, "*Hudibras* stands before us, a great, grotesque, nameless structure, reared half in sport and half in earnest, which excites in the minds of those who walk in it rather laughter than love, rather wonder than satisfaction, and which, after all the explanations given, is far more a problem than a poem."

We have to thank the editor for this excellent edition of Butler,—which claims our very highest praise, for its good text, suitable notes, various readings, and, above all, for its complete collection of the poet's genuine Remains.

Report of Twenty-one Years' Experience of the Dick Bequest, for Elevating the Character and Position of the Parochial Schools and Schoolmasters in the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray: embracing an Exposition of the Design and Operation of the Parish Schools. Presented to the Trustees, by ALLAN MENZIES, Writer to the Signet, Professor of Conveyancing to the University of Edinburgh, Clerk to the Trustees. Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons.

We give this long title in full, because it is descriptive of the contents of the volume, and because we can at present do little more than this, in acknowledgment of the courtesy of the Trustees of the late Mr. Dick in forwarding it to us. Yet we desire to call attention to it, as one of the most interesting and important works on Popular Education that has lately appeared. It gives the history of the bequest described in the title, the valuable experience of the trustees in its administration, and an account of the results, both in relation to the schools and the schoolmasters, in the counties enjoying the benefits of this endowment. Without here entering for a single moment on the question of the parochial system, or on that of educational endowments, we may be allowed to express our satisfaction, and to congratulate the trustees, on the tangible and valuable results they have realized, in the social and literary elevation of the schoolmaster, in the improvement of common education, and in the intellectual and moral advancement of the people. Most useful and telling facts, suggestive experiences, and pregnant hints, are scattered throughout the pages of this Report. The *Educational Voluntary*, especially, may make these various matters powerfully assist the advocacy of his principle.

But we, also, would name, with much emphasis of commendation, the second part of this book—"The School"; in which the thoughtful, practical, and experienced mind of Mr. Menzies (the Clerk to the Trustees, and the author of the whole volume), has been brought to bear on the higher problems of popular education, and the methods and operations of common schools. Were we able to occupy with an educational dissertation the same amount of space which the subject might claim in a "quarterly," we should pass over the topics here treated of, *seriatim*, and quote largely from almost every section of the essay. We must be content with saying, that we most ear-

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nestly commend to the attention of all educators, and especially to those interested in the improvement of the education given to the masses, these admirable dissertations. They embrace, the objects of education, the qualifications of the teacher, the principles of discipline, the subjects and methods of instruction, and religious training. All these topics are treated with a mastery and enlightened judgment and religious feeling, by which practised teachers may be instructed, the young schoolmaster powerfully assisted, and the public mind rightly directed as to the design and operations of popular schools.

An exceedingly clear and full Index makes the contents of the volume easily available. There is, also, an Appendix, containing, first, a list of the schoolmasters who are, or have been, supported under Mr. Dick's bequest, with the reasons of every vacancy that has occurred—forming a very interesting collection of facts, not as it respects the individuals, but as indicative of the status and history of the schoolmaster in Scotland; and, secondly, a series of Examination Papers, with the actual answers of a candidate, verbatim,—which make us sigh, as we think how few of the teachers having charge of the schools in this country corresponding to the "parochial schools" of Abershire or Banffshire, could exhibit an approximate degree of culture to that here displayed.

The Family Testament; or, New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; with brief Notes and Instructions, References and Marginal Readings. By JUSTIN EDWARDES, D.D. London: John Cassell.

Two notes to this Testament are, so far as they go, judicious and useful, often concentrating a right interpretation in a few pithy words. But they are too brief for the elucidation of real difficulties, and they contribute little to the illustration of the history or unfolding of the progress of the thought in particular books. The "Instructions" are practical remarks,—and not always very good. Although we are told the work has enjoyed amazing popularity, we are unable to speak of it in higher terms than these;—and think there is room for yet another "Family Testament" of the same sort, which may easily be a better book.

A Soldier's Retrospect: being a Narrative of Events in the Life of William Nightingale, of Banbury, a private in the 84th Regiment. By the Rev. JOSEPH PARKER. London: T. Nelson and Sons.

A book to warn and instruct and improve those young men who are most ready or liable "to enlist;" and one to touch and benefit all readers. We may be allowed to say, that we knew William Nightingale well, nearly twenty years ago; and, more than once, we read the MS., dictated by him, from which this interesting little book has been prepared. Mr. Parker sometimes is too elaborate, and sometimes too moralizing, in his part of the book: but we heartily commend it, both for what it is, and for the sake of the good old soldier we so well remember.

Gleanings.

The new Cattle-market at Copenhagen-fields is intended to be opened by Christmas.

At Washington, certain Government officials have been dismissed for "know-nothing proclivities."

A certain Secretary of State being asked why he did not promote merit, aptly replied, "Because merit did not promote me."

The *Ipswich Express* reports a case of suicide in which the party's mind became deranged because he could not gratify a desire to serve as a soldier in the East.

Lord Northwick has purchased Macleish's great picture of "The Marriage of Strongbow" for £2,000, and added it to the Thirlestane House collection.

The American papers state that Laura Bridgeman, whose story makes so touching an episode in Mr. Dickens's "American Notes," is writing her autobiography.

An Alphey-house, it is said, will soon be re-opened to the public with a better arrangement of the works of art and the great historical souvenirs which constitute its attractions.

It was a good answer that was once given by a poor woman to a minister, who asked her, "What is faith?" She replied, "I am ignorant; I cannot answer well; but I think faith is taking God at his word."

A great monument is about to be erected in America in honour of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Land has been obtained for a site,—and 20,000 dollars have been already subscribed for the memorial.

The monument to Henry Clay in the Lexington Cemetery, Kentucky, is to cost from 50,000 dollars to 100,000 dollars. The committee offer a premium of 500 dollars for the best plan and specifications for the said monument.

When Government attempted to suppress the Irish (or harp) halfpenny, and the country resisted the measure, an old blind beggar "took his stand," with his fellow-countrymen, suspending from his neck the label—"Harp halfpence taken here."

An Irishman, about to enter the army, was asked by one of the recruiting officers, "Well, sir, when

you get into the battle will you fight or run?" "By my faith," replied the Hibernian, with a comical twist of his countenance, "I'll be after doing, yet honour, as the majority of yez does."

"Now, my son," said Mr. Puzzleton, "can you tell me what the revenue is?" "Yes, pa; it's something that runs away very fast." "What makes you think that, my boy?" "Because the other day, when some commissioners were galloping down the street very fast, I heard a gentleman say, 'Ah! that's the way the revenue goes.'"

We (*Gateshead Observer*) have it on the authority of a bachelor correspondent, that a "talkative young lady of Hilton, near Staindrop, was lately at a little family party, drinking tea with her father, mother, two grandmothers, two grandfathers, two great-grandmothers, and one great-grandfather-in-law—a meeting of four generations." The young lady would need to be "talkative" to keep up a conversation with such an ancestry!

A correspondent of the *Newark (U.S.) Advertiser*, writing from Florence, says of Miss Hosmer, the young American sculptress:—"Miss Hosmer has taken a villa for the summer in the environs of Florence, and will here occupy herself with drawing out compositions to mould later into clay. Her drawings are said to be full of feeling, and classically beautiful. She has already made several busts; also the study for an ideal statue, which will occupy her next winter at Rome. Her only amusement is riding on horseback, which she does after the most independent sort, alone; and some idea of her enduring energy may be based on the fact that she has just made the journey of ten days from Rome to Florence, on her horse."

BIRTHS.

October 11th, at Brent Lodge, Hendon, the wife of THOMAS SPALDING, Esq., of a son.

October 12th, the wife of Mr. ROBERT BEWGLAND, of Woolwich, of a son.

October 14th, in Wilton-crescent, the Viscountess CLEWTON, of a son.

October 16th, at Crediton, Devon, the wife of Mr. W. SCULLY, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

October 9th, Sir G. F. R. WALKER, Bart., to FANNY HENRIETTA, third daughter of Sir CHARLES MORGAN, Bart., of Tredegar-park, Monmouthshire.

October 10th, by licence, in Spaldwick Chapel, Huntingdonshire, by Rev. W. E. Archer, Mr. GEORGE RAMFY, of Brampton-le-Soken, in the same county, to EMILY, second daughter of THOMAS HOWKINS, Esq., of Spaldwick.

October 10th, at the Parish Church, Clifton, by the Rev. Hen. ALGAR, BENJAMIN TUTHILL ALLEN, Esq., of Burnham, Somerset, to CATHERINE HARRIETT, eldest daughter of the late EDWARD ALLEN, Esq., of the city of Bristol.

October 10th, at James'-street, Blackburn, by the Rev. E. Jukes, of Orange-street Chapel, London, the Rev. R. BAUCHE, M.A., of Highfield Chapel, Huddersfield, to ALICE, daughter of the late JAMES BRIGGS, Esq., Blackburn.

October 10th, at the Independent Chapel, Watton, by Rev. A. GRIFFIN, WILLIAM MARTIN, to HANNAH HENDRY, both of Watton.

October 10th, at Nebo Independent Chapel, by the Rev. SIMON EVANS, Mr. WM. MORGAN, Island House, Harberton, to ELIZA, second daughter of WILLIAM GRIFFITHES, Esq., of Castell, Carmarthenshire.

October 11th, at Corsley, Wilts, the Rev. JOHN THOMAS ATKIN SWAN to ANNE SYKES, elder daughter of the Rev. J. H. WAGGE, rector of Corsley, and granddaughter of the late REV. ALEXANDER WATSON, D.D.

October 12th, at the Friends' Meeting House, Ipswich, JOHN ELIOT HODGKIN, of Birmingham, son of JOHN HODGKIN, of Totonham, barrister-at-law, to SARAH JANE, daughter of ROBERT RANSOME, of Ipswich.

October 12th, HENRY EASKINE ROWE, Esq., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Professor of Classics in the University of Melbourne, to EMILY, only daughter of Mr. E. FENTIMAN, of Thraxton, Northamptonshire.

October 13th, at Cannon-street Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. W. W. EVANS, Mr. ISAIAH DANCER to MISS MARY MARKS.

October 14th, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. PERCY, Mr. JAMES RADCLIFFE to MISS ANN SIMMONS, both of Warwick.

DEATHS.

September 20th, killed in the battle of the Alma, FRANCIS DU PRE MONTAGU, Lieutenant 33rd Regiment, only son of the late LORD WILLIAM MONTAGU, aged 20.

September 20th, killed in the battle of the Alma, JOHN CHARLES CONOLLY, Captain in the 28th Royal Welsh Fusiliers, third son of the late Captain JAMES CONOLLY, of the 18th Hussars.

September 20th, killed in the battle of the Alma, ARMIN DEW, Captain of the Royal Artillery, fifth son of the late TOMKINS DEW, Esq., of Whitney Court, in the county of Hereford, aged 27.

September 20th, killed in action while storming the Russian entrenched camp, on the heights of the Alma, in the Crimea, ROBERT ABERCROMBY, Lieutenant of Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, and second surviving son of Sir ROBERT ABERCROMBY, Bart., of Birkenbog and Forgen, Banffshire, aged 21.

September 20th, at the battle of the Alma, Lieutenant ROBERT HORSEY COCKERELL, Royal Artillery, aged 19, third surviving son of C. R. COCKERELL, Esq., R.A., of Hampton.

September 20th, killed at the battle of the Alma, at the head of his regiment, the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Colonel HARRY GENOC CHESTER, son of the late Major-General CHESTER, Coldstream Guards.

September 20th, killed at the battle of the Alma, FREDERICK LUXMORE, Lieutenant 30th Regiment, aged 25, son of the Rev. C. T. LUXMORE, of Guisborough, Montgomeryshire.

September 20th, at the battle of the Alma, Captain ARTHUR WATKINS WYNNE, 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, aged 35, son of the Right Hon. Sir HENRY WATKINS WYNNE, K.C.B., G.C.H.

Immediately after the battle of the Alma, at which he was present, of cholera, aged 31, Major EDWARD WELLESLEY, 73rd Regiment, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Acting Deputy Quartermaster-General during the illness of Major-General Lord De Ros, leaving a widow and two children.

September 20th, in camp, at Varna, having been previously invalided, from the effects of the prevailing epidemic, Lieutenant WILLIAM MANSEL TAYLER, of the 55th Regiment, in his 29th year.

September 22nd, at Cannstatt, near Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, HARRY HARLOWE, youngest son of Dr. JOHN KITTO, aged ten months.

September 25th, of cholera, after the battle of the Alma, having carried the Queen's colour of the 19th Regiment on that day, W. F. H. PHIPPS, second son of the late T. H. HELE PHIPPS, Esq., of Lynton House, county of Wilts, aged 19.

September 25th, of cholera and dysentery, on board the Oriente, of the river Katcha, where he was buried, Lieut. Colonel SIDNEY BECKWITH, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, aged 47.

September 26th, WILLIAM EDWARD STAITE, Esq., inventor of the electric light.

September 27th, at Balaklava, Lieut.-Colonel AUGUSTUS COX, Grenadier Guards, fourth son of R. H. COX, Esq.

September 29th, aged 13, of Inflammation in the lungs, in his passage home from the Baltic Fleet, EDWARD ALFRED REGINALD LANE, Naval Cadet, son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. NEWTON LANE.

October 4th, at Upper Clapton, Middlesex, THOMAS KINGSBURY, Esq., in his 77th year.

October 4th, at Shirley, near Southampton, GEORGE BARING, Esq., aged 73.

October 7th, at Abney-park, of effusion on the brain, the Lady HARRIET DRUMMOND, aged 71.

October 7th, after a very brief illness, aged 32 years, MARIA ANNA, wife of Mr. EDWARD SMITH, of 59, Grove-place, Brompton-square; and on October 10th, at the same place, after a few hours' illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH JANE PAYNE, aged 53 years, mother of the above.

October 8th, at the Rectory, West Harling, Rev. C. J. RIDLEY, only surviving brother of the late Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, Bart., and of the late Lord COLWORTHE, aged 62.

October 8th, in the 20th year of her age, ALICE, the eldest daughter of HENRY MARTIN, Pine Villa, Battersea-park.

October 9th, suddenly, at Buntingford, Herts, Mr. THOMAS PEGRAM, in the 64th year of his age.

October 11th, at Buriton, Kingston-upon-Thames, Lady ELLIS, wife of Sir HENRY ELLIS, Principal Librarian to the British Museum.

October 13th, at Rathillet Manses, Cupar, Fife, AGNES ANNE, the beloved wife of the Rev. JAMES BORWICK, and granddaughter of the late Dr. JEREMY, of Oxenden Chapel, London, aged 36.

October 14th, at her son's residence, Priory-place, Camberwell New Road, in her 81st year, MARY ANNE, relict of the late Mr. WM. COOKE, Surgeon, Great Bedlow, Essex.

October 14th, at Brighton, very suddenly, from the rupture of a vessel on the lungs, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq., LL.D., late of Sydenham-hill, aged 39.

October 15th, in Queen Anne-street, CHARLES POWLETT RUSHWORTH, Esq., Commissioner of Inland Revenue, aged 63.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 7th day of October, 1854.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	26,350,030	Government Debt	11,015,106
		Other Securities	2,984,906
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,550,030
		Silver Bullion	—

£26,350,030 £26,350,030

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities — (including Dead Weight An-	
Res	3,728,625	nuity)	11,015,466
Public Deposits	5,766,665	Other Securities	16,677,317
Other Deposits	9,598,807	Bills	6,991,015
Seven Day and other Bills	1,059,737		Gold and Silver Coin 622,436

£234,706,284 £234,706,284

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 12th day of October, 1854.

FRIDAY, October 13th, 1854.

RANKRUPT.

BIRCH, R., Bury, Lancashire, bobbin maker, Oct. 26, Nov. 16: solicitors, Messrs. Grundy, Manchester.

CORBETT, J., Stourbridge, Worcestershire, saddler, Oct. 25, Nov. 20: solicitors, Mr. Prescott, Stourbridge; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

DYSON, J., Huddersfield, draper, Oct. 27, Nov. 24: solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester; and Messrs. Richardson and Gaunt, Leeds.</

Markets.

MARK LANE, LONDON, Monday, October 16, 1854.

There was a small quantity of English Wheat offering this morning, and the arrival of foreign during the past week have been very limited; for both descriptions we had a good demand at 4s. to 5s., & qr. higher than on Monday last. The average price of English Flour was raised to 6s., and American barrels being very scarce, sold fully 2s. & qr. dearer. Barley scarce and 1s. & qr. dearer. Beans 1s., and boiling Peas 2s. & qr. dearer. The arrivals of Oats being small, fine fresh qualities were in good demand, and realized 1s. & qr. more than on this day week. Linseed Cakes fully as dear.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 16.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was very extensive, but we observed no improvement in its quality. We were again heavily supplied with home-fed Beasts, yet at least a moiety of them were beneath the middle quality. The few prime breeds on offer were therefore in good request, at fully last Monday's currency, the top figure for Scots being 4s. 10d. per lb. Otherwise the Beef trade was in a sluggish state, yet we have no actual change to notice in prices. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 1,900 Short-horns; from other parts of England, 550 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 20 horned and polled Scots. There was a material falling off in the supply of Sheep, compared with Monday last. The demand for all breeds was therefore steady, at prices fully equal to those of last week. We were moderately supplied with Calves, in which about an average business was transacted at Friday's improvement in value. Pigs commanded rather more attention, at full quotations. The supply was moderately good. The arrivals of stock direct by sea from Ireland, last week, were 77 Beasts and 78 Pigs.

Per lbs. to make the offal.

	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	
Coarse and inferior Beasts	3 6 3 2	Prime coarse wool- led Sheep	3 10 4 4
Second quality do.	3 4 3 8	Prime South Down Sheep	4 6 4 10
Prime large Oxen	3 10 4 6	Large coarse Calves	3 4 4 0
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 4 10	Prime small do.	4 2 4 8
Coarse and inferior Sheep	3 0 3 4	Large Hogs	3 2 4 4
Second quality do.	3 6 3 8	Neat small Porkers	4 6 5 0
Suckling Calves, 22s. to 29s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 21s. to 28s. each.			

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, MONDAY, Oct. 16.

Increased supplies of Meat are on sale in these markets. Beef and Mutton move off slowly; but Veal and Pork are in good request, at very full prices.

Per lbs. by the carcass.

	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	
Inferior Beef	3 0 3 2	Small Pork	3 4 3 6
Middling do.	3 4 3 6	Inferior Mutton	3 8 4 2
Prime large do.	3 8 4 0	Middling do.	4 4 4 6
Do. small	4 2 4 4	Prime do.	4 2 4 6
Large Pork	3 4 4 2	Veal	4 4 5 2

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 16.—Business to a fair extent was transacted in Irish Butter last week, at no material change in prices. Fine was scarce, and wanted. There was no pressure to sell, nor buyers for quantity. Foreign was saleable; the best stationary in value, middling and inferior the turn higher. Bacon: prime Irish and Hamburg singed sides were in demand, at previous rates. In Ham and Lard no new feature.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CASES, HAMS, &c.

	s. d.	s. d.	
Friesland per cwt.	106 to 108	Cheshire (new) per cwt.	66 to 80
Kiel	94 98	Cheddar	68 80
Dorset	110 112	Double Gloucester	60 70
Carlow	98 100	Single &c.	60 70
Waterford	98 100	York Hams (new)	76 84
Cork (new)	84 94	Westmoreland, do.	72 82
Limerick (old)	— —	Irish do.	66 76
Sligo	— —	Wiltshire Bacon (green)	72 74
Fresh, per doz. 12s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	Waterford	— —

POTATOES, BOSWORTH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday Oct. 16.—The arrivals of home-grown potatoes have slightly increased since Monday last, nevertheless the supply on offer is very moderate. For all kinds we have a good demand, at full prices. Regents are selling at 80s. to 90s.; middlings, 50s. to 60s.; Shaws 75s. to 90s.; blues 80s. per ton. Last week's imports were only 11 bags from Bremen, 17 do. from Hamburg, 25 baskets and 2 casks from Rotterdam.

SEEDS, Monday.—In cloverseeds there is nothing doing. Canaryseed met more inquiry, and with limited supply an advance of 2s. to 4s. was obtained. New rye is in short supply and 1s. to 2s. dearer. New winter tares are in very limited supply, and with good demand this morning an advance of 6s. to 1s. per bushel was noted. We have no great change to notice in the value of cloverseeds. Canary and tares are quite as dear as last week. Rapeseed and most other articles, including cakes, move off steadily at full currencies.

BREAD.—The prices of Wheaten Bread in the Metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; and Household do., 7d. to 8d. per lbs. loaf.

TALLOW, MONDAY, October 16.—We have experienced during the past week a rise in the quotations of 2s. per cwt. upon all kinds of Tallow. To-day the market is firm, at the advance, with very few sellers. P.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 64s. to 65s. 8d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 64s. net cash. Rough Fat, 3s. 6d. per lbs.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Stock	36,795	35,337	29,521	20,942	30,153
Price of Y.C.	35s. 6d. to 37s. 9d.	40s. 0d. to 42s. 6d.	65s. 6d. to 64s. 9d.	64s. 9d. to	
Delivery last week	2,327	2,347	2,663	3,031	3,116
Ditto from 1st June	31,626	33,193	31,540	38,963	25,474
Arrival last week	11,673	2,413	533	7,418	901
Ditto from 1st June	46,793	35,047	20,433	36,690	19,627
Price of Town	4s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 6d.	40s. 6d.	40s. 6d.

HOPS, BOSTON, MONDAY, October 16.—During the past week, our market has been very inactive for new Hops, and where holders have forced sales, lower prices have been taken. The continued large importations of foreign Hops tend very materially to depress our market. Yearlings and old Hops are in demand, at late rates. Duty, £40,000 to £45,000.

COALS, MONDAY.—Haswell, 26s.; Stewart's, 28s.; R. Henton's, 26s. 9d.; J. Kellogg's, 25s.; Riddell's, 24s. 3d.; Adelais, 25s. 9d.; S. Hartlepool, 26s.; Kellogg's, 26s.; Tanfield, 17s.; Hartley's, 19s.; Wyman 20s. 3d.; Whitworth, 19s. 9d. A general advance on all coals offered for sale to-day. 41 fresh ships.

WOOL, CITY, MONDAY.—The imports of wool into London last week were only 380 bales from Germany and 14 from Jaffa. The market is quiet for all descriptions—the approaching auctions being awaited with interest. Owing in some measure to a large failure in the trade, a very limited business has been done in all kinds of English Wool since our last report. Although prices show signs of weakness, we have no actual decline to notice in them.

	s. d.	s. d.
Down tegs . . . . .	.. .. 1 1	to 1 2
Half-breds . . . . .	.. .. 1 1 1/2	— 1 1 1/2
Ewes clothing . . . . .	.. .. 0 11/2	— 1 0 0
Kent Fleeces . . . . .	.. .. 1 1	— 1 2
Combing Skins . . . . .	.. .. 1 0	— 1 2
Flannel Wool . . . . .	.. .. 0 11	— 1 1 1/2
Blanket Wool . . . . .	.. .. 0 8 1/2	— 1 1 1
Leicester Fleeces . . . . .	.. .. 0 11/2	— 1 0 0

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—The market closed with increased firmness, without change in prices. The sales have amounted to 10,000 bales—2,000 for export and 1,000 on speculation—comprising 150 Pernam and Maranham, 6d. to 7d.; 400 Egyptian, 6d. to 9d.; 2,000 Surat, 2d. to 4d. per lb.; and 70 Sea Islands, prices not stated.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Oct. 14.—A few Peaches and Nectarines may still be obtained. Dutch Grapes fetch from 10s. to 1s. per lb. Apples and Pears are sufficient for the demand. Friberts are now tolerably plentiful. Cucumbers vary from 2d. to

6d. each. Good Spanish Onions may be bought for 3s. 6d. per bushel. Carrots and Turnips are abundant. Potatoes are about the same as last week. Lettuces fetch from 9d. to 1s. per score, and Tomatoes from 1s. to 2s. a dozen. Cut flowers consist of Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Heaths, Carnations, and Roses.

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 14.—There has been a moderate demand for Scotch pig Iron, at 81s. 6d., and 83s. Most manufactured parcels are selling on former terms. Spelter, on the spot, has changed hands at 22s. 2s. 6d., and for forward delivery, £22 10s. per ton. Tin is firm, whilst Tin plates command very full prices. Copper and Sheet are quite as dear as last week.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Owing to the immense destruction of property at Menem, the market for Russian and other kinds of Hemp is very unsettled. Holders demand extravagantly high rates, and £284 has been refused for Riga Rhine. The Flax market may be considered steady, but the business doing in it is very moderate. Jute and Coir goods without change.

RIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, September 23.

	0	3d	6d	9d	12d	15d	18d	21d	24d	27d	30d	33d	36d	45d	54d	63d	72d	81d	90d	108d	117d	126d	135d	144d	153d	162d	171d	180d	189d	198d	207d	216d	225d	234d	243d	252d	261d	270d	279d	288d	297d	306d	315d	324d	333d	342d	351d	360d	369d	378d	387d	396d	405d	414d	423d	432d	441d	450d	459d	468d	477d	486d	495d	504d	513d	522d	531d	540d	549d	558d	567d	576d	585d	594d	603d	612d	621d	630d	639d	648d	657d	666d	675d	684d	693d	702d	711d	720d	729d	738d	747d	756d	765d	774d	783d	792d	801d	810d	819d	828d	837d	846d	855d	864d	873d	882d	891d	900d	909d	918d	927d	936d	945d	954d	963d	972d	981d	990d	1000d	1010d	1020d	1030d	1040d	1050d	1060d	1070d	1080d	1090d	1100d	1110d	1120d	1130d	1140d	1150d	1160d	1170d	1180d	1190d	1200d	1210d	1220d	1230d	1240d	1250d	1260d	1270d	1280d	1290d	1300d	1310d	1320d	1330d	1340d	1350d	1360d	1370d	13

[OCTOBER 18, 1854.]

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22	2 0	22	2 6	33	2 7	33	3 4	44	3 9	44	4 7
23	2 0½	23	2 7	34	2 8	34	3 5	45	3 10	45	4 10
24	2 1	24	2 8	35	2 9	35	3 6	46	4 0	46	5 0
25	2 1½	25	2 9	36	2 10	36	3 7	47	4 2	47	5 3
26	2 2	26	2 10	37	2 11	37	3 8	48	4 4	48	5 5
27	2 3	27	2 11	38	3 0	38	3 10	49	4 7	49	5 8
28	2 4	28	2 11½	39	3 1	39	3 11	50	4 9	50	5 10
29	2 4½	29	3 0	40	3 2	40	4 1	51	5 10	55	7 4
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